THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 17. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposits and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty or Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex on the decline or change of life

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, called Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most positive character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Disastrous Defeat of Hamill—Reports of Foul Play—Another Match Mentioned, Etc. Etc.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (July 5th) correspondence of London Times.

The second great sculler match between Henry Kelley, of Putney, and James Hamill, of Pittsburg, United States of America, came off on the Tyne this morning. As stated yesterday, the two matches were for £500 a side, or £250 a side each race. That of yesterday was a straight away race of five miles. The race of this morning was two miles and a half out and the same distance home, the starting place being the High Level Bridge, to pull round two boats at the head of the Queen's Meadows and return. The weather was not so propitious as yesterday, as it was raining, and the river was slightly "jumpy." There was a decidedly larger number of spectators, however, and more popular enthusiasm; but Kelley having beaten Chambers, the Tyne-side champion, some time ago, is not very popular with the multitude. There was little or no betting; what there was would be fully twenty to one in favor of Kelley.

TAKING THE BOATS.

The time for the men to get into their boats was half-past eight, and at that hour the referee's steamer swung out into the stream. But it was a few minutes after when Kelley and Hamill put off from the Mansion House.

Hamill is a strong, powerful man, of twenty-eight years of age, and in mere physical development the Englishman is much inferior to him. Indeed, the fact was marked, and was as striking as the difference in the appearance of Tom Sayers and Heenan.

But Kelley is one of the most elegant scullers in the world. He works up, while rowing, a high force, while Hamill wastes his by his style of pulling—short paddling strokes, and a motion of the arms like a man using the dumb bells. Besides, Kelley has evidently more stamina. He could breathe the course through, which Hamill could not, as he had that morning to constantly slacken his pace to get his wind, which he seemed to inspire through a quill he held in his mouth, and then make a spurt on again.

THE START.

The men got well away at seventeen minutes to nine o'clock; Kelley led. But for the first quarter of a mile the race was a good one. Hamill kept well up to his man, and at one time was half a boat's length ahead. But at the end of that distance he was evidently "pumped." Kelley took his water before they reached the Shot Tower. At the Radburg Ferry landing he was three clear boats' lengths ahead.

THE RUN, VICTORY, AND TIME.

At the end of a mile Kelley was six boats' lengths, and it is but fair to state that he pulled at all his speed. At the Queen's Meadows Hamill, by a series of spurts, crept up again; but on reaching Sir William Armstrong's works he collapsed, and Kelley had the race in his own hands.

Two miles away from home Kelley was six hundred yards ahead.

At that time Hamill was pulling forty three strokes a minute, Kelley thirty-two.

At the turn Kelley was two minutes in advance of the American, who was then steering very wild, and as soon as he got half way round the turn and saw how far the English boatman was ahead of him, the strength seemed to go out of him, and he virtually gave up the race. He paddled a little further down the return course and then made in towards the shore and landed at the Queen's Meadows, and was taken to the Countess of Coventry Inn, Kelley having beat him at the point where he stopped by fully a quarter of a mile. Kelley, however, pulled the race out, and landed at the Mansion House.

These matches had been made by the sporting men of New York, they choosing the best man in their country to compete with our champion oarsman.

Hamill and his backers candidly admit that they have been thoroughly "licked," and at the same time they acknowledge that a good course had been kept for their man, and every facility has been put in their way by the English oarsmen of having the two international matches fairly and honestly rowed out.

Kelley, on the day of the race, weighed 10 st. 7 lbs. He rowed in a new skiff, built of cedar wood, by Mr. R. Jewett, of Dunston. Her dimensions are:—Length, 32 ft. 6 in.; width amidships, 11½ in.; depth in centre, 5½ in.; depth at stem, 3½ in.; depth aft, 2½ in.; and weighed, 34½ lbs. Hamill weighed 11 st. 2½ lbs. on the day of the race. His skiff was a new one, built by Harry Clasper, measuring 30 ft. 2 in. long, and 12 in wide; her depth being 4½ in. forward, 3½ in. at t, and 8½ in. amidships; her weight being 35¼ pounds.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hawks acted as referee in this race; Mr Charles Bush was referee for Kelley, and Harry Clasper for Hamill.

Reports of Foul Play.

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE, July 6.—Knowing that the contents of the English papers, which will reach you by this mail, will cause the friends of Mr. Hamill, and the general public of America, great concern and disappointment, I hasten to place you in possession of some important facts which have, up to this time, been only discussed to a few.

I copy you a few hurried notes of the proceedings of the Tyne Aquatic Society, convened for the purpose of investigating a rumor which, within the last few hours has gained currency among some of their body, relating to the sculling match between Mr Hamill, the champion sculler of the United States of America, and Mr. Kelley, champion of England.

Mr. Oldman was called to the chair, when he said that the first question to be asked was, now was it that Hamill, in rowing over the course when training (not putting forth his utmost exertions), could row the distance in six minutes less time than he did the first day of the race, when it was known there never was a man who took more care of himself during his trainings, and was more fit to go through the ordeal on the morning of the race? He was in tiptop condition. Yet before he got over his first three miles he was completely pumped out, so much so that he contemplated giving up the race.

It would be simply absurd to think that he flunked after coming three thousand miles to row. Had he been a novice at the game this might have accounted for it. Then, again, he was under the training of our oldest veteran, Harry Clasper. A more knowing and upright man, regarding boating does not breathe. He knows exactly what every man, of any importance, can do. Then why, after acting as the friend of Hamill, and superintending his training, would he allow him to throw his money away, over and above what he must necessarily lose in the stakes? Why would he not get Hamill to nudge? There was room enough for that. No, it was not his fault. He so confidently expected him to win, that both his money and that of his friends went the same way. Here is the reason, and a more vile malicious, and thievish piece of scoundrelism has never come before the eyes of any sporting public. An honest, confiding man comes three thousand miles to row for the honor of his country, and that country, too, an offshoot from England—cousins, brothers, we may say. But I will leave Mr Braid to explain to you the devilish act by which this assassin, I may call him (but I only wish they had him in America, where Judge Lynch would speedily deal with him), managed to prevent our American friend from having a fair chance of gaining one of our proudest English laurels—the championship of the world. Mr. J. H. Rutherford and the editor of the *Chronicle* may say what they like about his open-handed style of rowing, but that had nothing to do with it, as you will presently hear.

Mr Braid here made a statement to the effect that it had been broadly stated to him that if Hamill's skiff was examined it would be found that by a skilful but diabolical contrivance the pressure upon the seat displaced an underwater wooden obstruction, which offered direct contrary influence to the boat's motion, and added materially to the resistance to be overcome by the champion, and fully accounted for the swaying tendency of the boat witnessed during the race. The arrangement was such, as he had heard it described to be, as to exclude the water while it readjusted itself when the pressure ceased to be applied. The obstruction thus presented to the skiff's passage fully accounted for the change in Hamill's speed. The scoundrel's name is not known; he is still at liberty, but the girl can swear to his identity. As he is not forthcoming, the information was kept private for the present, but the "detectives" have got their instructions, and are now up the water making inquiries. We might say that both the Mayor and Chief Constable were anxious with themselves that justice might be done. I advise that all bets should be withheld for the present, as there is no doubt the referee will decide for a fresh race. I am sure Kelley will act the part of an honorable man and meet his opponent again.

It will be gratifying for the Americans to know that Hamill has made many friends by the many amiable qualities he possesses. A testimonial as a mark of esteem is being raised on his behalf, and when the late outrage is made public the sympathy will materially enhance its value. You will require no suggestion to reciprocate the movement among his friends and admirers in New York and the States.

It is hinted that a night race might well serve the purpose of the Britisher rather than daylight.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

How the Resolution Was Passed.

The New York papers this morning contain various accounts from the special correspondents at Washington in regard to the passage of the resolution admitting the Tennessee delegation. As it is the most important political movement of the day, we give them in full.

The *Tribune* says:—

The House, to-day, passed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee. The news of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Tennessee having become generally known a large number of people flocked to the Capitol to day, anticipating a lively time on the admission of the state to representation in Congress. The galleries of the House were accordingly well filled, for the first time since the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. The rain, too having cooled the atmosphere, the Capitol was more agreeable to visitors.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr Bingham, who had in charge the matter of admitting the State, commenced operations. The 8 seven party were opposed to admitting Tennessee, principally because they were not sure about the validity of the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by Tennessee, there being some doubt as to a quorum being present in her Legislature. Mr Stevens and his party also wished universal manhood suffrage, which the Constitutional amendment does not give.

These are the reasons why the Stevens party acted as they did during yesterday's proceedings. To-day, however it was evident that matters had been fully discussed pro and con by members after yesterday's adjournment, and a better feeling existed towards the admission of the erring State.

The Democrats, who yesterday voted with the Bingham party, set out to-day with a little filibustering, by demanding yeas and nays on technicalities. The Stevens party, too, held out on voting for the reading of the bill for the third time previous to its being put upon its passage. The yeas were 88, and nays 47.

This was a test vote for the Stevens party. They saw that all hope for them was gone, and they yielded, not, however, without protesting against the action of the majority.

Mr. Bingham, being entitled to the floor, gave way to Mr. Boutwell, who consumed half an hour in making an eloquent plea in behalf of universal manhood suffrage and against admitting the Representatives of a State into Congress who disranchises two thirds of her male population.

Mr. Bingham, being in unusually good humor at his success after Mr Boutwell had finished, again yielded the floor to Mr. Higby of California. He occupied only five minutes, taking the same ground as Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Bingham followed in a defense of his course. He spoke for about thirty minutes, being interrupted several times by questions from Messrs Stevens, Finch, Le Blond and Boyer. These interruptions made the gentleman from Ohio a little angry, and being of an irritable disposition, when he had finished speaking he demanded the previous question, thus cutting off all debate.

Several of the Democratic members, who really hadn't anything to say on the subject before the House, but wished to have only a little fun and excitement, appealed to Mr Bingham to allow them to debate the question, which the honorable gentleman persistently refused, at the same time calling loudly for the previous question.

So the main question was ordered, and the joint resolution admitting representatives from the state of Tennessee to seats in the Congress of the United States was passed by the House by a vote of 125 yeas to 42 nays.

When the result was announced by the Speaker there was great applause by members on the floor, and the people in the galleries.

A full House consists of 183 members. On the passage of the bill there were 167 voting, 46 members being absent.

Mr. Stevens voted in the affirmative. When his name was called and he answered "Aye" there was loud applause by members on both sides of the House. He had been opposing the matter so stubbornly that all present were sure he would vote in the negative. Bout well, of Massachusetts; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; and General Paine, of Wisconsin, the man who the other day so frightened Mr. Raymond, held out to the last, voting "No."

During the call of the roll, several of the Democrats refused to vote at all. The whole Democratic side of the House seemed to be demoralized, and did not understand exactly what to do. Their leader, Mr. Rogers, from New Jersey, had evidently lost all control over his flock. They were like a ship at sea, cast adrift.

After the finishing of the roll call several of the Democratic members changed their minds and had their votes recorded, most y voting aye, some under protest.

The resolution was immediately despatched to the Senate for concurrence but that body was in no hurry to consider it, and left it quietly lying on the table for future action.

The vote upon the admission of Tennessee is the subject of conversation to-night in the saloons, hotels, and streets, and is received with much favor. The action of those who voted against it is condemned unanimously, as showing an evidence of a breach of faith after she had ratified the Constitutional amendment—the distinct and only objection raised against her.

The *Herald* says:—

It was evident from the appearance of the House this morning that something of unusual interest and moment was expected to transpire. The galleries were thronged with persons eager to take part, at least as spectators, in a piece of legislation which can never be forgotten. The attendance of members was also unusually large, and they persistently kept their seats, totally regardless of the lobbyists, who poured in their daily stream of cards and who still preserve a lingering hope that the expiring hours of the session may be occupied in carrying through a few more measures of legalized extortion. As Mr. Bingham rose to call up his resolution in relation to the admission of Tennessee, the House was surprisingly quiet and attentive.

There was but little discussion on the question, Mr. Bingham refusing to give way to most of the members who asked permission to speak. Mr. Boutwell being favored with thirty minutes, expressed himself unable to vote for the present resolution. He considered that the present constitution of Tennessee was not a republican form of government since it disranchised eighty thousand loyal blacks and sixty thousand Rebels, and vested all political power in the hands of a minority of sixty thousand loyal whites. He proclaimed himself an uncompromising advocate of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. The Democratic members protested against the bill being taken on the preamble and resolution together. They were perfectly willing to pass the latter, but were debarred by their principles from endorsing the former. Leave to separate the resolution was, however, refused, and Mr. Bingham closed the debate with an eloquent appeal for the measure as the first step towards reunion and reconciliation. The vote was then taken, and the resolution passed by 125 yeas to 42 nays. It created considerable laughter among his political opponents, when Thad Stevens, who has notoriously opposed the measure, tooth and nail, and who had as he thought marshalled all his forces in opposition to the admission of Tennessee, voted in the affirmative. On the announcement of the passage of the resolution by so triumphant a majority, there followed unrestrained approval and rejoicing from the galleries by enthusiastic clapping of hands.

The resolution was immediately despatched to the Senate for concurrence, but that body was in no hurry to consider it, and left it quietly lying on the table for future action.

On the adoption of the resolution admitting Tennessee Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution embodying the principal features of the scheme of reconstruction reported by the Committee of Fifteen, and proposing that on the acceptance of the terms by any of the Southern States they be at once entitled to admission. Mr. Bingham tacked an amendment upon it, the nature of which was lost in the excitement which prevailed at the moment, and then, in a direct vote, the whole subject was rejected.

The *World* says:—

The joint resolution taken by itself to admit the Tennessee delegation into Congress was so clearly right as a naked proposition that the command of the entire Democratic vote in the House to-day. There was objection to the preamble, and a general desire among the Democrats and others for a separate vote on the resolution, but Speaker Colfax, who has a decision always suited to the occasion, would not allow a division of the question, but forced a vote on the proposition as an entirety. Even in this shape but twelve votes all radicals, were cast against it. Governor Boutwell spoke and voted against it, and dec ared that the Republicans were attempting a virtual surrender of one of their cardinal principles, that of negro suffrage. The resolution went to the Senate, but no action was taken on it there.

Another Gift from Mr. Peabody.

BOSTON, July 21.—The *Commonwealth* newspaper announces that George Peabody intends to bestow $50,000 each on Harvard, Amherst, and Williams Colleges and $1,000,000 upon the city of Boston for homes for the poor.

Steamers Signalled.

NEW YORK, July 21, 12 M.—The steamers *Alemannia* and *City of Paris* are signalled below. Their advices are to the 12th instant, via Queenstown.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamers *America*, *Edenburgh*, and *Teutonia* have sailed, with $365,000 in specie for Europe.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

STEAMER "HERMANN" AT NEW YORK.

TESTING THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

Satisfactory Results.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

A French Squadron Ordered to Venice.

THE AUSTRIANS ABANDON PRAGUE

A Defeat of the Italians at Monte Suello.

MARSHAL BENEDEK RELIEVED.

The Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer *Hermann* has arrived from Bremen and Southampton, with dates to the 10th inst.

The *Peruvian* arrived out on the 8th inst.

The *Great Eastern* was safely anchored and her coaling finished. The rest of the cable was expected to arrive hourly. The condition of the cable on board was tested night and day, and improved daily since its immersion under water in the tanks, and is now considered electrically perfect. The shore end had been successfully landed, and the tests were perfect.

The steamer *W. Curry* was paying out the cable, and the splicing of the main cable to the shore end commences on the 11th. All is going on well. The 1865 cable has been tested, and is as perfect as when laid.

The proportion of wounded in the late battles is 8 Austrians to 1 Prussian.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the negotiations between the belligerents are progressing favorably, and no doubt the armistice will be agreed to on conditions.

It is rumored that a French squadron has been ordered to Venice. The Papal authorities have been ordered to prepare ten steamers, frigates, and corvettes.

A Russian official journal cautions Prussia to remember that there are other strong and united powers in Europe interested in the balance of European power.

The Prussians have made made Pardubitz their headquarters.

Prague has been abandoned, and it was expected that the Prussians would seize it.

The Italians have been severely beaten by the Austrians at Borgoforte and Monte Suello, having been repulsed five times.

General Benedek has been relieved from command.

La Patria says the reply of the King of Prussia thanks Napoleon cordially, and says he would send instructions to the Prussian Minister without delay. Italy has laid down as the condition of her acceptance of the armistice the immediate occupation by her forces of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral.

The King concludes:—I have sent a despatch to Baron Goetz, empowering him to settle the conditions of the armistice, which can only be concluded in concert with the king of Italy.

The *Patrie* further states that the two principal conditions of the armistice are, first, that special facilities should be assured for provisioning the Prussian army, and secondly, the free occupation of the lines of railway in the northeast of Bohemia, radiating from Pardubitz.

La France believes itself able to state that the Derby Cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to to accept the mediation of the Emperor.

The Nassau Chamber of Deputies had rejected the Government proposal for the mobilization of the Nassau contingent. The immediate dissolution of the Chamber was expected.

The question of fortifying Frankfort has been postponed.

The Hamburg contingent is to be mobilized on the 16th.

The magistrates of Schleswig have congratulated the King on the success of the Prussian arms.

Prince Amadeus has recovered from his wound, and resumed the command of his brigade.

Cialdini crossed the river Po on the 8th into Venetia, at the head of his Army Corps.

The Italian losses in the attack upon Bergoforte were two killed and thirty wounded.

Three hundred Austrians crossed the Mincio on the 5th, levying contributions upon the population. They withdrew across the Mincio, blowing up the bridge at Goito.

The Austrians who had fortified the heights of Solferino and San Martino had recrossed the Mincio.

The assertion that France had recommended Italy not to attack Venetia is discredited at Berlin. All the forts on the Elbe are in the possession of the Prussians. Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn, followed by both of the Prussian armies.

No fighting had occurred in Bohemia, the Austrian retreat being unmolested.

The Austrian Army of the North is still 200,000 strong.

La Patrie says it is not impossible that the negotiations for the armistice may be concluded by the 9th or 10th. An understanding has been arrived at with Prussia, but the negotiations with Italy are still in progress.

PESTH, July 9, Evening.—An Imperial proclamation calls upon volunteers to hasten to enrol themselves under the banner of the army, in order to protect the fatherland, which is threatened by the events of the war.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The losses of the Italians in the battle of Custozza is officially stated at 651 killed, 2909 wounded, and 4252 prisoners and missing.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, in his account of the battle of Sudowa, says:—"The Prussians had engaged, about 250,000 men, and the Austrians nearly as many. Nearly 1500 guns were in action, of which 750 were Prussians."

Speech of Lord Derby.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords, on July 9th, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming the Ministry, he said that he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglements with foreign disputes, and to aim from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice.

With respect to the war in Central Europe the Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other powers, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace.

After commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a confederation of all the British American colonies might soon be accomplished.

The Latest.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto in which he says:—The heavy misfortune which had befallen his Army of the North moved to its inmost core his heart; but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good and sacred right, wavered not a single instant.

He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening the negotiations for peace.

This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war; but he could not make a peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than this, he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity.

All the available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks filled by conscriptions and volunteering, called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton has improved to a trifling extent for all qualities. Saturday's decline having been recovered. The sales to exporters and speculators have been 4000 bales; Uplands are quoted at about 14¼@14¼.

Breadstuffs Market—Mixed Corn declined 6d.; sales at 27s.; Beef firm; Pork steady.

LONDON, July 10.—Consols for money, 87⅛@87¼; United States Five-twenties, 67@67½; Illinois Central, 76@76½; Erie Railroad, 39@39½.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The Manchester advices are favorable.

Bacon has a downward tendency. Lard very dull. Tallow quiet.

Ashes—small sales, 28s. 6d. @28s. 9d. for Pots.

Sugar dull. Coffee without sales. Rice quiet. Linseed oil quiet. Common Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum inactive, refined, 1s. 11d.

LIVERPOOL, July 11, noon.—Cotton opens very firm; probable sales 10,000 to 12,000 bales.

Nothing whatever is doing in Breadstuffs or Provisions. Produce quiet.

LONDON, July 11, noon.—Consols for money, 87⅛.

NEWS BY THE MAILS PER "AFRICA."

The mails of the steamer *Africa* arrived in this city this morning. We make the following extracts:—

In the London law courts, on the 6th of July, Vice-Chancellor Wood gave judgment in the cast of "the United States of America vs. Prioleau—Prioleau vs. the United States and Andrew Johnson." The suit involves the important question whether the President of the United States can be made a party to a cross-bill for the purpose of obtaining from him discovery in respect of matters arising in a suit instituted by the United States Government against persons residing in England. The first of these suits was instituted by the United States suing in their corporate capacity, for the purpose of establishing their right to certain bales of cotton shipped at Galveston, Texas, during the secession war, and consigned for sale in England for the benefit of the *de facto* Confederate Government to the defendants, Prioleau and others. After some litigation Messrs. Prioleau, etc., filed a cross bill against the United States of America and President Andrew Johnson, for the purpose of obtaining discovery in reference to the matters in question in the suit, alleging that the facts and circumstances as to which they required discovery, were "within the knowledge of the defendant, Andrew Johnson, who is the President of the United States, and the plaintiffs can only have full discovery by making him a defendant to this suit." In an elaborate judgment the Vice Chancellor said:—"It is enough to say that I by no means see any failure of justice by refusing to make the order until the President has answered. I can do no more than make an order staying proceedings until the answer of the United States to the cross-bill is put in."

After the stoppage of Harvy & Co's Bank at Longton, England, Mr. Harvey absconded.

A despatch from Madrid, of July 2, says:—

General Lersundi, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, took out with him instructions from the Madrid Cabinet for the rigorous repression of the slave trade.

The Battle of Sudowa and Defeat of the Austrians.

MARSHAL BENEDEK'S FULL REPORT.

Marshal Benedek addressed the following despatch to the Emperor, published in Vienna, July 4:—

HOHENMAUTH, July 4, 3 A. M.—After a brilliant struggle, lasting over five hours, in which the whole army, as well as the Saxon forces, were engaged, in a partly entrenched position before Koniggratz with the centre at Lippa, the enemy succeeded in establishing themselves unobserved in Chlum.

The rain prevented the smoke of the powder from dispersing, and a distinct view of the position was, therefore, impossible.

The enemy was thereby enabled to advance into our position near Chlum, whence they suddenly and unexpectedly poured a heavy fire into our flank and rear. The latter wavered and fell back upon the troops adjoining them, and, notwithstanding every exertion, I could not succeed in arresting the retreat which at first commenced slowly but increased in haste as the enemy pressed forward, until at length the whole army had withdrawn across the Elbe to Pardubitz.

The losses have not yet been estimated, but are doubtless very considerable.

Kossuth's Proclamation to the Italo-Hungarian Legion.

Kossuth has issued the following address to the Hungarians in Italy, published in Florence, July 3:—

TO MY COMPATRIOTS RESIDENT IN ITALY:—The Italian Government has resolved, in accordance with the established regulations of the Italian army, to cause the two battalions of infantry and the two squadrons of cavalry already composing the Hungarian auxiliary legion to be completed before authorizing the organization of fresh battalions or fresh squadrons. As several vacancies for officers exist in the above corps, they will be conferred, as is just, upon those already forming part of the legion, and their commander has received orders to send in his report for filling up the vacancies to the Minister of War, according to the regular routine of the service. Therefore, if on the one hand the ranks of the legion are open for the admission of all Hungarians who are fit and desirous to serve, not one, on the other hand, who has not already been in the legion can be admitted to the grade of officer until after the numerical completion of the battalions and squadrons already existing. This done, and the formation of fresh battalions and squadrons commenced, my countrymen who have already served as officers either in the Hungarian army, in that of Southern Italy, or of Austria, may obtain commissions within the limits of the regulations, although they have not served in the legion previously.

In the case, however, of the latter, it has been decided by the Ministry of War that all officers making such application will require, by a given time, to address themselves to a committee authorized to examine their claims, the grade they should fill, their fitness for military service, and also to declare their respectability, as has already been done in the case of the Italian volunteers. The commander of the legion cannot send in his report to the Ministry of War until after the decision of the committee, the ministry reserving to itself the right of taking whatever steps this committee may suggest.

I request all those of my countrymen interested in what I have stated above, to look upon this public notice as a reply to the letters they have written me on the subject. KOSSUTH.

From St. Louis.—Pope Relieved—General Hancock His Successor.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Denver papers of the 7th repeat the report that General Pope has been relieved of the command of the Western Department and assigned to that of the East, vice General Hooker, and add that General Hancock will probably succeed General Pope.

General Connor arrived at Denver on the 5th *en route* to Salt Lake. The death of Major James Updegraff, United States army, is announced by the Denver papers.

Hon. A. A. Bradford will probably be the Union candidate for Congress from Colorado.

The river is beginning to go down pretty rapidly, but there is still a fair stage of water to Keokuk, and also in the Missouri.

—The London papers are again "running" Lord Brougham's shabby, old checked trowsers.

Mr. Scovel Defines His Position.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 21, 1866.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—Will you oblige me by publishing the inclosed letter from this morning's *Inquirer*?

As I have *not* gone over to the friends of the Rebellion, I don't desire your reporter to make the world *think* I have.

Yours, J. M. SCOVEL.

The "Quarrel" in New Jersey—Vindication of Mr. Scovel's Legislative Conduct—What Weapons He will Employ—His Present Political Proclivities.

CAMDEN, N. J. July 20, 1866.—Editor Philadelphia *Inquirer*:—Your local columns recently brought against me the accusation that I have been *recreant to the interests of my constituents, my State, and the nation.*

These are brave words. I would not now make allusion to these attacks if I did not fear your readers might give undue importance to these reportorial utterances, and the time has come for me to put upon record my denial of the charges which are frequently made. The quarrel into which I have unhappily been driven, in New Jersey, is a local one, chiefly personal in its nature.

Neither good sense nor good manners require that this quarrel should be made the occasion for wilful, deliberate and premeditated lying at my expense. I have been silent since the Legislature adjourned, because I have believed it possible that a public opportunity would be given me in which I can meet my enemies face to face before *the people*.

They have always been my friends—the politicians never. And while I shall *seek* no opportunity to vindicate myself or my legislative conduct, I will gladly embrace any opportunity which may come without my seeking it.

I am not sure it will not come. I will then use against my foes all the weapons which are known to civilized (political) warfare, but not calumny, nor any efforts in the public prints or elsewhere to blast and blacken private reputation.

It was a noble sentiment of Cæsar's that he would "rather die than be subject to fear," and I write this that my friends and my foes may know that my temper is sweet towards all the world, including my late brethren of the Broad Street League, at which "mansion gay" that memorable quorum of just seven were guilty of the "deep damnation of my taking off." I was never more hopeful in spirit, though my struggle, as usual, is against power, not with it. Where a man is conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, he can afford to wait for time to make all things even.

I still hate the spirit which kindled and kept alive a dead Rebellion. I as cordially detest that spirit which would fire sectional hate again over "ashes which thinly cover fires." There can never be another Rebellion in this country, that man or that party or men who would conspire to make such a result possible, are and will be forever

"Like a party in a parlor.
All silent and all damned."

But I would remind some of the kind and genial faces I used to meet in Broad street (whose owners drink black tea with "Adolph," unawed by the "quorum of eleven")—I would remind them that there is force and wisdom in the language of that great statesman who says:—"Where identity and cruelty play for power, the gentler gamester is the surest winner."

I am very truly yours, JAMES M. SCOVEL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 21, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of William F. Emlen, Esq., one of its oldest and most respected members. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 104¾, a decline of ¼; 98 was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 103½ for 7-30s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 97.

Railroad shares are less active. Pennsylvania sold at 55½, a slight decline; Reading at 54½@55, the former rate a decline of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 36¾, an advance of ¼; 37 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 55½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, and we hear of no sales. 21½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 18½ for Hestonville; 13 for Ridge avenue; and 42 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 67 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 142½ for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 54½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 149; 11 A. M., 149⅛; 12 M., 149¼; 1 P. M., 149½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 Phil 6s new	97	45 sh Reading R R.	54⅜
$500 U S 6s, 65, coup	104¾	22 sh do...transf	55
$500 do....1862	106¼	100 sh Cata pf....b30	36½
2 sh Wyo Val.....	68	200 sh do....lots.	36½
110 sh Ira R.....lots	55½		

AFTER FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 7 30s July	103⅛	$1000 Phil. & E 6s..	90
$1000 City 6s, old gas	94½	$2000 Sch Nav 6s	82. 80½
$2000 U S 6-20s, 65...	105	200 sh Hestonville R	18⅝
$3000 U S 10-40s.....	99	10 sh Ches& Walnut	55

Adjourned on the announcement of the death of William F. Emlen, a member of the Board.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold			149	149½
American Silver, [illegible]			140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	" June,	1864.... 13		13

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

ELSTER'S FOLLY. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Had Mrs. Henry Wood, at the outset of her literary career, turned her ambition away from the channel of novel writing, and undertaken the editing of a popular edition of the "Newgate Calendar," we do not doubt but that she would have made a great success. Endowed with wonderful fertility of imagination, and much better versed in the rules of syntax, we regret, both for her own reputation and for the good of the literary world, that her good angel had not pointed out to her that the road to glory was through the "Calendar." But fate made her a novelist; and with all her faults, she can certainly write a most entertaining work. By a series of rapid executions she is enabled to manufacture works with alarming rapidity. Not six months pass but some new "folly," or "crime," or somebody's "daughters," comes from her pen; and it is thus only in the course of nature that, with the commencement of the summer season, we should have the regular instalment. This time the book has come in the shape of "Elster's Folly," which Messrs. Peterson, with their usual energy, have published this morning. We have read with a goodly amount of pleasure the advance copy sent us, and must acknowledge that we derived much amusement, considerable entertainment, but very little profit from it. It is written as all Mrs. Wood's books are written. This style is such as an author can only have at high pressure, and when writing at steam-power; and as to literary merit, though a critic for a morning contemporary tells us it is a "literary curiosity" and "well constructed," it possesses none whatever. The details are rushed together and the plot evolved out of the details. The *denouement* is certainly well conceived, but at the same time it is so improbable that it is far beyond the most acute penetration to discern its drift. Let us look at the book. The scene opens in the country, amid a rural district which is described in the following elegantly constructed sentence:—

"The harvest was nearly gathered—this had been a late season—but a few fields of golden grain, in process of reaping, imparted their warm tints to the landscape."

It was amid this healthy scene that the hero appeared. We have vainly sought to discover from various remarks what sort of a looking man the hero was. We are told on page 21 that he was "a tall, slender man, of about four-and-twenty, a man of evident good breeding." And another valuable piece of information: "He wore a light summer overcoat on his well-cut clothes, and had a most attractive face." An overcoat in August is rather warm, but he may have had his reasons. This hero was Val Elster, afterwards Lord Hartleton. It was he that was guilty of all the folly of the book. To let our readers know what his folly was, we make the following extracts:—

"A physiognomist might have found fault with the face; and, while admitting its sweet expression, would have condemned it for its utter want of resolution. Want of that, the inability to say 'no' to any sort of persuasion, whether for good or for ill; in short, a total absence of what may be called moral courage, had been from his childhood Val Elster's besetting sin. There was a joke against little Val when he was a boy of seven. Some playmates had insisted upon his walking into a pond, and standing there. Poor Val, completely unable to say 'no,' walked in, and was nearly drowned for his pains. It had been made a joke against him then; how many such 'jokes' could have been brought against him since he grew up, Val himself could alone tell. As the child had been, so was the man: the scrapes that his irresolution brought him into he did not care to glance at; and while all too aware of his one lamentable deficiency, he was equally aware that he was powerless to make stand against it. People, in speaking of this, called it 'Elster's Folly.'"

Further on, however, we find him guilty of other follies, a little nearer crimes. We do not know what Mrs. Wood expected in a gentleman, but we are told, as an evidence of his great virtue, that he always answered people politely, "even if they were his interiors." As a general rule, gentlemen do. But we must leave our hero for the present, and proceed to what we are told "is link upon link—link upon link—an awful, heavy, despairing weight of burden, which no hand could lift, and which would have to be borne for the most part in dread secrecy and silence."

Lord Hartleton dies, and Val becomes Earl. He is engaged to a young lady, who, we are told on page 53, was "one of the sweetest, most lovable, most charming of girls, almost without a compeer in the world for grace, beauty, and goodness." He however falls in love, or, rather, is inveigled into love, with a Lady Maude, and becomes engaged to them both. This was a little exhibition of his *folly*. Lady Maude, we are told, had "handsome black eyes," but there was a "hardness" (?) about her. He marries Lady Maude, but continues to love and seek to court the "most lovable girl in the world." Another *folly*. After his marriage it appears that Lord Hartleton had been married to some one else for a number of years. His marriage was a secret one, he being told to stand up and call the woman his wife. He did so, continued to live with her, and was astonished to find that by the laws of Scotland he was legally married. The breaking of the news to the Earl was rather exciting. We quote the account, with an apology to the reader for its indelicacy. Mr. Carr was a friend of the Earl's:—

"I hope you are well, Lady Hartleton," said Mr. Carr.

She would not see the offered hand, but swept onward with a cold courtesy, stopping just a moment to speak to her husband.

"You are not going out with me, Lord Hartleton?"

"I cannot to-night, Maude. Business is detaining me."

She swept onward up the stairs, vouchsafing no other word. They lingered a minute before following, to let her get into the drawing-room.

"Poor Maude! poor Maude!—What will become of her, if this is brought home to me?"

"And if it is not brought home to you, the fact remains the same," said Mr. Carr, in his merciless truth.

"And our children! our children!" groaned the Earl, a hot flush of dread arising in his white face.

Mr. Carr said something abruptly; it sounded like, "You must not have children." Whatever it was, Lord Hartleton shivered.

"Too late, Carr: too late!"

They shut themselves in with the stranger, and the conference was renewed.

Certainly very melo-dramatic, but hardly as refined as Mrs. Hemans would like, or in fact Mrs. Grundy either. His wife finds it out, and dies, not of that, but from seeing her son get a fall. Rather hard that she should live through disgrace, and then peacefully die from nothing. The wife—we mean the Scottish one—meanwhile has also gone the way of all flesh, and the hero within the year marries his third wife, "the most lovable girl in the world."

The character of the Earl is an equally absurd mixture of opposites. He is good-hearted and weak, praying continually, as we are told, and has a determination to do his duty, yet is continually caught wishing himself dead. Again and again does the pleasant anticipation break from his lips. His second wife is the best drawn personage in the book, but she seems to us to be rather peculiar. She hates Val, yet marries him for money—that we can understand; she then loves him passionately, and then commences to hate him again without any cause. Her feelings are like the tide, continually ebbing and flowing, and while we do not pretend to understand the female heart, yet we do think the Lady Maude is unnatural.

There is but one other character worthy of note, and that is the Dowager Countess of Kirton. We would cordially advise Mrs. Wood to depict the manners of washerwomen, and leave ladies alone. We never heard of such a character among the fish-mongers of Billingsgate, much less in the polite circle of any civilized nation. We will describe her best by giving an account of her behavior at the time of the first Earl's death:—

The Countess Dowager's grief commenced rather turbulently. She talked and shrieked and danced round in her pink satin, in the middle of the hall, exactly as if she had been a wild Indian. It was so intensely ludicrous that the hall gazed in silence.

"Here to-day, and gone to-morrow!" she sobbed. "Oh—o—oh!"

"Nay," cried young Carteret; "here to-day, and gone *now*. Poor fellow! it is awful."

"And you have done it!" she cried, turning her grief upon the astonished boy, and beginning to dance round him. "You! What business had you to allure him off again in that miserable boat, once he had gone home?"

"Don't trample me down, please!" he indignantly returned; "I am as cut up as you can be. Hedges, hadn't you better get Lady Kirton's maid here? I think she's going mad."

"And now the house is without a master," she bemoaned, returning to her own griefs and troubles, "and I have all the arrangements thrown upon myself."

"The house is not without a master," said young Carteret, who seemed inclined to have the last word. "If one master has gone from it, poor fellow! there's another to replace him; and he is at your elbow now."

He at her elbow was Val Elster. Lady Kirton gathered in the sense of the words, and gave a cry—a real, prolonged cry of absolute dismay.

"*He* can't be its master."

"I should say he *is*, ma'am. At any rate, he is the Earl of Hartleton."

She looked from one to the other in helpless doubt. It was a contingency that had never so much as once occurred to her. Had she wanted confirmation, the next moment brought it to her from the lips of the butler.

"Hedges," called out Percival, sternly, in his embarrassment and grief, "open to the dining-room door. We *must* get the hall clear."

"The door is open, my lord."

"Yah—ah—ah!" shrieked the Countess Dowager; "*he*, Lord Hartledon! Why, I was going to recommend his brother to ship him off to Canada for life."

It was altogether an unseemly scene at such a time. But nearly everything that the Countess Dowager of Kirton did was unseemly.

Her *ladyship* was so continually going through with this war-dance, that we think that Mrs. Wood must have just discovered the word, and sought to make it familiar to her readers. The whole character is much out of place, and had better have been omitted, or else put in the place of the housekeeper.

But with all its faults and absurdities, the book is well worth perusal. It is as absorbing as any book which has fallen under our notice for months, and will make most entertaining summer reading. For interest, it is the best of all of Mrs. Wood's works, and will, we anticipate, have a vast circle of admirers. While most ridiculous, it is most absorbing. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have published it from advance sheets.

Literature at Home and Abroad—Authors, Artists, Publishers, and Public—What all are Doing.

The news of Literature at home and abroad, is not encouraging. Book-writing is going on as ceaselessly as ever, it is true (when did the bees ever think honey enough had been made?), but book buying has been slacking off for some time back, and book making is likely to come to a comparative stand still, after the works now under way, and in an advanced state, shall have been put forth.

Fewer lighter books, for summer and seaside reading, have been published this year than for many before. The novels have not been as plentiful as usual. Summer novels are generally of such a trashy nature, however, that, perhaps, we ought not to regret this falling off. Why won't some of our publishers make a small fortune by collecting in handy volumes the thousand or two short, smart stories which give so many readers to the weekly papers and monthly magazines? Everybody don't care to keep the mind strained over a long novel during the leisure moments they find in the country and at the watering-places. Many love to pick up a book to while away half an hour's idle time, and then put it away, to be dipped into again as into a bon-bon box—this they cannot do with the long novel—but this they might do with the volume of fifty or sixty short stories.

Nothing that has yet been put forth in this line, however, has been rightly done. The Harpers or the Appletons could get up a volume to meet the demand, if they would—neatly bound, with stories selected to suit *popular*, not æsthetic tastes.

The question now exciting much attention in the literary world, here and abroad, is that of

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The *London Athenæum*, noticing the accession of a new Ministry in England, says:—

"They may, if they please, put the great question of copyright with the United States on a new and sound footing. A movement has arisen in America itself; and this movement probably requires no more than a friendly recognition on our side to secure its success. The Whigs, it is thought, were unwilling to meet and encourage this American effort, on the ground of our pride not allowing us to take any further steps. Surely, in a case where the interests of all our thinkers and writers are concerned, a government office may accept justice when it is offered, and put in a corner its own offended majesty."

A LETTER FROM MISS BRADDON TO ONE OF HER CRITICS.

The *London Spectator* having intimated that in Miss Braddon's novel, "The Doctor's Wife," the best parts were at least derived from Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," the lady replies thus:—

"Your criticism of 'The Doctor's Wife' gave me so much gratification that I should be wanting in gratitude were I to allow you to remain under any misapprehension with regard to that book. Permit me then to say, that between it and 'Madame Bovary' no reasonable comparison can be sustained; most assuredly the latter in no way gave rise to the former. Gustave Flaubert's novel is a morbid analysis of a vicious and sensual woman, who abandons herself unhesitatingly to a career of unmitigated infamy. In 'The Doctor's Wife,' Isabel Sleaford is a sentimental girl, whose mind is steeped in girlish poetry, and whose romantic temperament preserves her from degradation, after leading her into danger. The very points you praised in 'The Doctor's Wife' are those in which that story differs most from 'Madame Bovary.' Indeed, the only resemblance it is possible for the most severe criticism to discover between the two books is in the solitary fact that the heroine of each is the wife of a provincial surgeon, and leads a dull life. All the characters, all the situations, incidents, scenery, dialogue, reflections, are entirely my own; and I defy the most searching scrutiny to detect a parallel passage or a borrowed thought.

"For the 'Lady's Mile,' I can also affirm that it is all my own thunder, very mild thunder, perhaps, but warranted genuine, nevertheless.

"I am, sir, etc., M. E. BRADDON."

Miss B. should have followed the example of George Elliot, (Miss Evans), who, after seeing her last book, "Felix Holt," out of press, took the money she received for it, $20,000, and went abroad, to avoid reading disagreeable notices of it.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS AT HIS OWN GRAVE.

Dumas says in a recent letter:—

"A short time since, an old friend of mine was arrested for $2400, and thrown into the debtors' jail. He sent me word he was under lock and key, and asked me to liberate him. I had not $2400. I went to his creditor and entered into a contract binding me to deliver six lectures in any six provincial towns he pleased, provided he released my friend. He accepted my offer, and my friend came out of jail at once."

Here is Dumas' description of his grave:—

"There are few burying-grounds so picturesque as that of Villers Cotterets. The situation of the village in the midst of a forest enables the villagers to obtain all sorts of trees for the tombs. At a distance one sees a bosky with different colored leaves, and when one observes the play of light on all these groups of trees, and hears the joyous birds flying from limb to limb, one thinks it must be the park of some castle rather than a village cemetery. The lot destined for our family burying ground is a large square, marked by six magnificent firs, which were planted at my father's burial. They are now forty-nine years old, and are magnificent. I never go near these firs without profound emotion. All I have most sacred in my memories lie there. I went near them this time humbler and bowed nearer than ever to earth, fearing to look and anxious to see. A grave was dug at the foot of the stone which covers my father's body. The gravedigger stood a little distance off leaning on his spade, as he is represented in *Hamlet*. He had just completed his task. He saw me coming, and had moved aside. I stopped near the grave. Oh! sweet bitterness of tears, with what sombre voluptuousness I sought thee! The garden planted on each of the graves where my maternal grandfather and grandmother and my father sleep was well kept. I nodded thanks to the gravedigger who was charged with this duty. I gathered a flower from each of these gardens, and laid them on the bottom of the grave. I saw there a long square traced where there was no mound. Knowing it was reserved for somebody, I called the gravedigger, and asked him 'What is this place for?' 'It is your grave, M. Dumas. There are still three vacant places in your burying-ground, and I have thought you would be glad to be as near as possible to your father and mother. I do not care which one of your parents may die before you; be sure this place will be kept for you.' I made a sign to the gravedigger to come up, and stamping the ground with my foot to take possession of it, I said to him:—'So it is agreed, isn't it? This is my grave?' 'Yes, M. Dumas.' I took a louis out of my pocket, and gave it to him. He thanked me by a sort of nod, as he said:—'You think it will do!' I replied, 'Yes, but have you thought to provide against your dying before me?' 'Oh! don't be uneasy about that, M. Dumas; I will tell my successor to take care of it for you.'"

THE FEVAL-SARDOU QUARREL—HOW FEVAL WROTE "THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON."

In Paris they have had quite a literary scandal. It has, of course, delighted the general public, who are pleased to see literary men play battledore with disagreeable personalities as the shuttlecocks. M. Paul Feval is the author of it. He made a most unwarrantable attack on M. Victorien Sardou. M. Feval is a novelist, who, after struggling fearfully with poverty (which seems the initiation to literature almost everywhere), rose by degrees to a low, a very low degree of favor among the third and fourth class of newspapers, as a writer of novels for their *feuilleton*. In this position he remained until Eugene Sue published his "Mysteries of Paris." The great success of this novel made M. Antenor Joly, then manager of the *Courrier* (and one of the most curious figures of Paris), anxious to hit upon some novel which should counterbalance the reputation of Sue's story. One morning, an idea struck him, and he went at once to M. Feval's garret. The following conversation took place between them:—"Were you ever in London, Feval?" "Never." "Can you speak or read English?" "Not one word." "You are just the man for me, because you will write without previous bias! I want you to write a novel of 150,000 lines, entitled the 'Mysteries of London.' You will give me the first three chapters to-morrow morning. They will be published in our to-morrow evening's edition. Here are the first $1000 copyright in advance." "No, really, I cannot accept those propositions. I am not capable of writing an English novel." "Nonsense! What are you writing?" "A novel, 'Les Compagnons du Hasard,' which will prove quite a long novel." M. Antenor Joly ran through the first pages of the novel, and exclaimed:—"Why, that is admirable—just the thing we want. Obliterate those French names. Put in English names, torrents of gin, fog, and smoke, and it will be a first-rate English novel. Conclude the first ten chapters, and go to London to complete the work." A fortnight afterwards M. Feval was in London. I quote this anecdote for two reasons: to show you how these people, who turn up their noses at the English for "shopkeepers," carry trade even into the realms of art, and this in the most unscrupulous way; and to let you see the beginning of M. Feval's fortunes. He owed them to the title M. Antenor Joly gave him, and to the vogue it enjoyed in consequence of Eugene Sue's work's success. He continued to be an obscure writer (although his income was quite comfortable) of novels in *feuilletons* until the deaths of Frederick Soule, De Balzac, and De Bernard, and the exhaustion of M. Alexandre Dumas made him more conspicuous. He did not rise; others fell around him and so made him seen. Understanding the art of using social relations to advance himself, and of investing flattery to sure advantage, becoming less unskilled in the use of the pen, he has, of late years, occupied a good position. Husbanding his money judiciously, keeping clear of debt, avoiding discreditable relations with persons of both sexes, he has, aided by time, sidled himself into quite a good position as a literary man by these extraneous aids. Time hallows everything it spares. A fly, which the housemaid had killed, or my uncle Toby had gently put out of the window, becomes a precious treasure when time hardens the amber into which it had floundered.

DORE VS. TENNYSON.

Messrs. Noxon, of London, who are Tennyson's publishers, announce to appear in December a volume (imperial 4to, price one guinea) containing "Elaine" by Alfred Tennyson, illustrated by Gustave Dore. There will be nine full page drawings, engraved on steel, in the first style of art, by J. H. Baker. They say: "The designs of this artist have never yet been engraved on steel, and consequently have never been interpreted in their fullest sense. M. Dore has made these drawings with special reference to this mode of engraving, and it was at his special request that the publishers determined to incur the great outlay necessary to produce this book. It is also the first time that M. Dore has illustrated the works of a contemporary author, and, to use his own words, he desires the work 'To be a monument to Mr. Tennyson and his own powers.'" "Mon frere a fait cette fois-ci le grand succes qui fera descendre son nom a la phoberite.—Ernest Dore." As Dore is ignorant of English, "Elaine" was translated for him into French prose, and he has made his designs on this.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BUYING LAMARTINE OUT.

It is rumored the financial position of M. de Lamartine has been discussed by the French Cabinet, and it is in contemplation to pay all of his debts, and give him a pension of $8000 a year, he, on the other hand, transferring to the Government all his estates, copyrights, and other property. It is said the only obstacle to this arrangement is M. de Lamartine's hesitation to accept any favor from the Government.

LAMB.

In a few months the "Life of Charles Lamb," by B. W. Proctor, will be published, "Elia," illustrated by "Barry Cornwall." Lamb died in December, 1834, and Proctor is now 76 years old. Talfourd's "Life," and "Memorials" of Lamb are not quite satisfactory, for they hint at much as they reveal. They err, also, in representing Lamb as a badly paid man of letters. When he retired from his office in the India House, in 1827, after 27 years almost nominal labor there, he was receiving, and had long received, £700 a year, and was superannuated on £450 a year, with a pension to his sister in the event of her surviving him, which she did. In fact, Lamb was better off, all his life, than most of his literary contemporaries.

FRENCH AUTHORS MANGLING ENGLISH.

M. Clement Duvernois, one of the editors of *La Liberte*, headed one of the recent editorials of his paper with these English words:—"Go Head!" He meant Go Ahead! M. Jules Janin, in a recent *feuilleton*, said:—"A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse! to use Samuel Johnson's language. O rare Sam Johnson!" Have you noticed the mistakes made in M. Victor Hugo's last novel, in speaking of America? He calls Colonel Benton "the famous Missouri banker," and Clay "the mill boy of the *scars*" (translating, not unnaturally, *stashes* by scars), and says:—"We (Americans) call Winfield Scott 'hasty plate of soup,' because the first thing he did after defeating the English was to sit down to table." He says the American love for nicknames is a fashion of the lower Greek Empire, and it evidently proves revolting to his tastes. . . . A French newspaper, speaking of the horrors of London, said quite recently:—"Will it be believed in London a soup made of rotten green walnuts and cats' livers is eaten, and popular in all classes of society?" Some of the subscribers to the paper insisted upon further particulars, in order that they might avoid this horrible soup when they went to London. The editor said the soup he alluded to was called in London walnut catsup, and should by all means be avoided.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Pennsylvania View.

From the Tribune.

The monster meeting at Reading, Pennsylvania, was so called, we suppose, from the monstrous doctrines it advocated, and the speech of the Hon. Richard Vaux, its President. As few of our readers may know this statesman, we will write his biography, apologizing for its length. Many years ago, Mr. Vaux was Mayor of Philadelphia; many years ago he was elected a Director of Girard College, but unfortunately had not the benefit of a previous education at that institution; many years ago he invented the Vaux shirt collar, which is still largely worn in Philadelphia—by himself; the other day he went to Reading, and was appointed spokesman for the Democratic party. These are the principal events of his public career, which, it will be seen, has been steadily downward. First, Mayor, then Director; then Shirt Collar Inventor; then President of the Reading meeting: this is a fearful decline, and we fear it is not ended, as it is said that Mr. Vaux wants to become Secretary of State under conditions which would make that office next to the lowest in the country.

We are glad he was allowed to make a speech, for he, of all men, is best fitted to speak for the Democracy. Others have the tact to hide its purposes, but Mr. Vaux scorns concealment. With his usual energy he seized the occasion to show his knowledge of the longest words in the dictionary, and to review the history of the United States. We find, therefore, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania believe that a word of six syllables is better than a word of one, and that the war was begun in New England. It is also a cardinal article of the Democratic faith that the present Congress represents *nobody*, and that not one of its acts is constitutional. Will Mr. Vaux question the constitutionality of its adjournment? Another platform of the party affirms—"It is wrong to teach little niggers to read." From these premises the conclusion is reached that "Andrew Johnson is an honest man, who has remembered the teachings of his youth, and, though captured for a while by the Black Republicans, has scratched back to the Democracy." Thus we find out what principles and purposes are attributed to the President by the Democrats who support him.

Johnsonism, in their opinion, is hatred of New England, fear of the South, and a profound conviction that the country will be ruined if little niggers receive a better education than Presidents of Democratic meetings.

How Train Would Do It.

From the Tribune.

Mr. George Francis Train, in addition to his regular labors, has taken the job of running the Democratic party of Nebraska on the Johnson track. He has just organized it at Omaha as "The Johnson Club of Nebraska," on this platform:—

First. That the Union is indispensable and insoluble.

Second. The equality of States and the right of representation so amply guaranteed. The right of each House of Congress to judge of the election and qualification of its members, and that no member should be admitted to either House of whose loyalty there is a reasonable doubt.

Third. That slavery is abolished in all the States and Territories thereof, and should never, in any form, be revived.

Fourth. That each State should prescribe the qualifications of its own electors.

Fifth. That the right of each State to regulate its domestic affairs should be maintained.

Sixth. That we most fully and cordially approve of the stern and inflexible patriotism of President Johnson displayed during the late Rebellion, and warmly approve his untiring efforts in behalf of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war under the war policy of President Lincoln's Administration to its final result in saving the Union from disruption, and we also cordially approve the policy pursued by the President in his efforts to restore harmony and kindly relations between the different states of the Union.

Seventh. That as no State could withdraw from the Union, there can be no readmission to the Union, and that all enabling acts for that purpose are improper.

Eighth. That in no event should the Government, directly or indirectly, make remuneration for slaves liberated, nor in any manner pay or become responsible for any portion of the debts or liabilities incurred by the States lately in Rebellion.

—Train, we presume, understands how to harmonize "the right of each State to regulate its domestic affairs" with an assurance that 'Slavery should never, in any form, be revived." That is, we trust, Train's opinion; but suppose South Carolina, Georgia, etc., should think differently—which "sovereignty" is to prevail—that of George or that of Georgia?

Then as to "loyalty;" who is to judge? and whose "reasonable doubt" is to exclude a fairly elected member from his seat in the Senate or House? We need light on this point: can Train oil afford it?

As to a State's prescribing "the qualifications of its own electors," we want to know who constitute the State that is to do the prescribing; and if 40,000 adult male Rebels in South Carolina are to be authorized to disfranchise 50,000 hearty Unionists, we don't agree to it. We insist that, in our restored Union, men who love and fought to uphold that Union shall not be put under the feet of Rebels who fought desperately to dismember and destroy our country till they could fight no longer. Did ever before a nation triumphant over internal foes puts its defenders under the feet of its defeated insurgents? Can that be the way to secure its perpetuity? No! O, George Francis! the Union is not "perpetual and indissoluble," if it pursues so base and treacherous a policy as that!

Steering for the Rocks.

From the Nation.

There is a strong impression afloat in political circles that there is trouble of some sort ahead during the coming year—trouble more serious than any which the country has yet had to encounter, and it is but right that the public should know exactly the nature of the danger into which, in the opinion of a great many men who are neither hasty nor simple, it is rapidly drifting.

There is now very little question that the President has fully resolved to commit himself to the cause of the South, and turn the Government over, so far as it is in his power to do so. He will make a vigorous effort to do this by the forms of law, and by a liberal use of corrupting official influences; but he will not stop with these. He has entered upon a path which may, and unless there be more moderation in him than has yet been revealed, probably will lead him to an attempt to carry out his theories by force of arms, unless so thoroughly defeated in the elections this fall as to destroy all hopes of dividing the North.

All our readers are familiar with the threats which have been made by the President's new allies, of his recognizing the Southern members, and those who might join them, as the genuine Congress. This is not likely to be done at present, simply because a quorum could not be got together in that way. When the Southern seats are filled there will be 72 Senators and 242 Representatives. But there are not more than 31 persons now claiming to be Senators, nor more than 93 claiming to be Representatives, who could possibly be induced to take part in any such disorganizing and revolutionary proceedings. The scheme, therefore, cannot at present be carried out with the slightest pretense of legality.

But the *next* Congress will present an entirely different question. There is very little doubt that the Republican party will lose one representative in Connecticut, three in New York, one in Pennsylvania, three in Ohio, three in Indiana, two in Illinois, one in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, two in Missouri, and one in Kentucky; while the four Johnson-Union members from Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri will be succeeded by other Johnson men, if not re-elected. Four of the members elect from Tennessee to the present Congress are too loyal to support Mr. Johnson. Not more than two of these will be re-elected. No members have been yet elected in Texas. Four Secessionists will appear from that reconstructed State next winter. Thus, at the opening of the Fortieth Congress, 117 persons claiming seats in the House will *certainly* be prepared to support Mr. Johnson's policy. If he can only carry five more he will have a clear majority of those whom he will consider lawfully elected to the lower branch of Congress. Now it is very probable that, in addition to those losses which we have before mentioned, the Republicans will lose one member in Connecticut (Mr. Hubbard), two in New York (Messrs. Humphrey and Ketcham), two in Pennsylvania (Messrs. Thayer and Miller), two in Ohio (Messrs. Hubbell and Ashley, or Mr. Clark), one in Indiana (Mr. Hill), one in Illinois (Mr. Harding), and one in Wisconsin (Mr. Sawyer), ten in all; while it is not certain but that five or six other seats may be lost. Taking, however, these estimates as the basis of calculation, it will be seen that the probable loss of 28 members, though it would leave a Republican majority of about 40 in the House of Representatives as at present constituted (113 Republicans to 71 Johnsonians), would yet give the Johnson party 127 members out of 242, in case the Southern delegations were admitted.

If the present programme is carried out, the Southern Representatives will insist upon their right to vote for Speaker at the commencement of the next Congress. The Clerk will not call their names; and the plan meditated is for the 70 or 75 Johnson members who are clearly entitled to seats to unite with the 58 excluded Southerners, elect a temporary Chairman in place of the Clerk, choose a Speaker, and apply to the President for recognition. This recognition is, of course, to be given, and the unrecognized House to be forcibly ejected.

We need not say that such conduct would lead to the instant impeachment of the officials concerned in it, if the majority of the lawful representatives were allowed to meet anywhere, and that the President would as a matter of course refuse to acknowledge the validity of the proceedings. This would equally, as a matter of course, bring about a conflict of authority, the decision of which by the Senate would be unavailing to prevent an appeal to force. If convicted by two-thirds of the court of impeachments, as now constituted, the President would still deny the validity of the sentence, the twenty-two Southern Senators being excluded, and thus the issue would be left to the decision of arms.

If the new coalion carries 93 out of the 184 undisputed seats in Congress, Mr. Johnson's triumph may be as peaceful as it will be complete; or if it fails to prevent the election of 122 Republicans, he may abandon the hope of success in a struggle where he can have no pretense of legality upon his side; but we think the former alternative highly improbable, and the latter almost impossible. The only remaining prospect, unless the courage of one party or the other fails at the last moment, is *civil war*.

The disadvantages of the loyal North in such an event must not be denied or underrated. The South would have in such a struggle, exactly the position which, if it had taken it in 1860, would have insured its triumph. It would undertake to crush a divided North in the name of the Federal Government. It would fight its battles in the name of the United States, under the command of a nominal President of the United States, and with the sanction of a self-styled Federal Congress. It would have an equal chance for recognition by all foreign powers. I would have powerful aid in the North, especially in the States where the local administration might be in the hands of Johnson men.

On the other hand, it is a favorable circumstance that the governor of every Northern State is now a Republican, and that the only governors who can possibly be displaced by Democrats within the next year (except in case of death) are those of Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. The bulk of the Northern States, therefore, as far as their executive authorities are concerned, will certainly co-operate with Congress. The militia would be placed under its control, and, in the absence of a large standing army, this would be an immense advantage.

What has brought this Government into such a critical position? Why is it that, after such a terrible experience as we have just passed through, we are again driving straight upon the same rocks? For two reasons: the perverseness of the President, and the lack of true statesmanship in Congress. On these points we shall make some brief remarks.

It is now undeniable, as it has long been evident to all sensible politicians, that Mr. Johnson, months ago, resolved upon breaking up the party to which he owed his election. His officious declarations of neutrality in the fall of 1865; his hasty recognition of the Southern States before they had really complied with his own terms; the offensive language of his vetoes, and the bitterness of his speeches, all indicated the desire of his heart to carry out the scheme to which he is now openly committed, of organizing a party on the basis of personal devotion to himself. As soon as he had secured the success of this darling idea of his brain, he did not hesitate to stultify himself by opposing the new Constitutional amendment, although it is, in substance, exactly what he had himself recommended a few months previously. All his pretended moderation is simply indispensable prudence in a bad cause. His power of appointment to office is restricted by an adverse Senate; his power over the army by a patriotic Lieutenant-General. The moment he is unfettered he will show his real nature, to the dismay of those simple people who mistake the shrewdness of a politician for the dignity of a statesman.

Mr. Johnson has determined that his will shall be law. He, no doubt, fancies that he is actated by a regard for State rights and constitutional guarantees; but he has no hesitation in overriding these whenever it better suits his purposes. His regard for the rights of the States is so profound that he cannot tolerate the interference of Congress to save the negro race from extermination; yet it is so shallow that he does not hesitate to promise military intervention on behalf of rebels at the coming Missouri election. His real object is to force a reconstruction of the Union without any diminution of Southern power; nay, even with an increase of it.

We cannot let Congress pass entirely without censure, although we are aware that its duties have been exceedingly difficult, and its path blocked up with embarrassments. Its main defect has been that those of its members who have any wisdom have lacked courage, and that those members who had courage lacked wisdom, while the majority had neither, but simply good intentions. Mr. Stevens has a boldness and pluck that are invaluable; but, unfortunately, he is full of the most absurd mediæval ideas. Mr. Fessenden has an excellent judgment on most questions, but is over-cautious, and allows time to slip by while feeling his ground. We cannot imagine how any one holding the views expressed in the report of the Committee on Reconstruction could doubt the power of Congress to reorganize the Southern States upon any basis which it might deem fit. Had Congress done this, and completed the work of restoration upon its own terms, the power of Mr. Johnson for mischief would have been destroyed, and the defeat of the Union party been made impossible.

It is, however, more important to look to the future than to the past. Imminent as are the dangers before us, we do not think it impossible to avert them; but the effort will require the utmost wisdom and firmness on the part of the Northern people. A timely preparation for the conflict of 1861 might have prevented it altogether, in which case those who foresaw its approach might have been ridiculed as false prophets. So at this crisis, if the President sees that the North is fully prepared to meet him, he will be forced to abandon his schemes, and those who now sound the alarm may then be laughed at; but this is a small risk for us to bear compared with the dangers which might befall the country through the unwise silence of the press. The proceedings of the Union caucus at Washington show that our apprehensions are shared by many of the oldest and coolest politicians there; the language of our leading generals shows that they foresee the same contingencies; and if we are mistaken in our fears, we err at least in good company and on the safer side.

The Causes of Benedek's Defeat.

From the Times.

A French paper assigns as the three principal causes of Benedek's defeat, that the Bavarians were too slow, that the Austrians were numerically inferior, and that the Prussians, with their needle-guns and rifled cannon, had the best arms. Though all these circumstances may have largely contributed to the loss by the Austrians of the great day of Sudowa, yet we think that there were anterior causes at work in favor of the Prussians and against the Austrians, and the almost sole result of the wait-and-be blessed strategy, or rather no strategy, of Benedek.

We have before us for review all the successive events of the campaign in Bohemia, beginning with the first advance of the Prussians into Saxony on the 16th of June, and ending with Sudowa on the 3d of July. We can now form a comparatively correct estimate of the strategy of both combatants. Without encumbering our remarks by any extended reference to details, and endeavoring to be brief, we ask the reader's attention for a few moments to the position in which the 16th of June, the day of the declaration of war, found both belligerents. Prussia had an army of 144,000 men under the Crown Prince in Silesia, extending along the entire Austrian frontier to near Oswieczin. She had another army of 120,000 men under Prince Frederick Charles in Prussian Saxony, on the western and along the northern and northeastern frontier of the kingdom of Saxony. Austria, on the other hand, had a large army, estimated to consist of about 250,000 men for active operations in the field, exclusive of post garrisons and other detached service, under Benedek, his line stretching like the two sides of a triangle from the valley of the Eger up into the salient angle which Bohemia makes into Royal Saxony, and down again along the line of the Glatz country and Prussian Silesia to the borders of Galicia. From his extreme northern outpost, near Aussig on the Elbe, Benedek was only about fourteen miles from Dresden, while the Prussians, from their nearest point anywhere on the Saxon frontier, had more than thirty. Had there been that vim, and nerve, and resoluteness of action which the Prussians have shown, in the Austrian commander, the night of the 16th of June would have seen him in Dresden, and on the 18th he could have confronted with his whole army the three corps d'armee of Prince Frederick Charles on the memorable field before Leipsic. Two hundred thousand against one hundred and twenty thousand would, in spite of the Prussian needle-gun, have given Benedek all the chances of victory. On his right the bulk of the Prussian army of Silesia, consisting of four corps d'armee, was concentrated between Frankenstein, Glatz, and Neisse, and between them and the Austrians lay the Riesen-gebirge, with easily defensible passes. An Austrian victory over the Prussians at Liepsic, however, would have at once prevented any offensive movement of the Prussians in Silesia, for then Berlin would have been much more in danger than Vienna now is.

With all these advantages promising, why did Benedek delay and remain quietly cooped up, as it were, behind his mountains, while the Prussians overran Saxony from two directions? In addition to these strategical reasons, so obvious that even an unmilitary eye can comprehend them by carefully studying a good topographical map of the country, he ought to have been prompted to an instantaneous advance in force, by the political reason that the Saxon allies of his sovereign should have been encouraged by the presence of their Austrian protectors against Prussian invasion, and that the minor German States yet wavering might, by the resolute action of Austria, have determined to take her side. Certainly these were reasons enough to have counselled action instead of delay. Benedek chose the latter, and in this lies the principal cause of his ultimate defeat. The Prussians, however, acted as Benedek ought to have done, and in this lies the principal cause of their present success.

It may be that in his mountain fastnesses north of the line of Prague and Pardubitz, Benedek considered himself secure against attack, and able to repulse any concerted movements of the enemy; that he felt himself compelled to commit the same strategical fault as did the Prussians by dividing his army into two columns, one operating north opposing Prince Frederick Charles, the other to the east against the Crown Prince. It may be that he expected the speedy arrival of a corps of fifty thousand Bavarians to join the twenty-six thousand Saxons, who were to retire, or had retired into Bohemia, and with them to constitute the left wing of his army, covering Prague and his own flank and rear, and it may also be that the Bavarians were too slow in coming. All this may be true, and yet be no cause for his defeat; since he allowed the Prussians to enter Saxony unopposed, and make it their new base of operations, thus hemming in the northern portion of Bohemia, as if in a vice, and advancing thence against his position in concentric lines.

Even then, rapidity of movement could have saved him. Though military parallels are not often correct, as the conditions of ground, of weather, and many other things beyond the

control of human power, are seldom or never equal yet we cannot help thinking that the Austrian army, after the Prussians began their advance into Bohemia, was somewhat in the position of Lee's army when Banks advanced up the Shenandoah, McDowell from Fredericksburg, and McClellan up the Peninsula. The rapid energy of Jackson in hurling Banks back to the Potomac, and the ability with which Lee concentrated his forces against McClellan, saved for that time the Southern army and Richmond. Similar strategy and similar ability in execution on the part of Benedek might have left Sudowa unknown in the history of great battles.

As soon as the army of Prince Frederick Charles, coming south from Saxony, had taken Turnau and Munchengratz, Benedek's position was turned, and Prague and the line of the Moldau uncovered. He therefore had to fight a battle with, as we said on Thursday, "front on flank;" that is, where his line of battle runs nearly parallel to the line of communication with his base, a position in which defeat is most disastrous. This was Napoleon's strategy when he cut up Melas and Wurmser in Lombardy, shut up Mack at Ulm, and conquered Prussia at Jena; and it was the plan of campaign carried out by Moreau at Hohenlinden. It was ably pursued by the Prussian generals in this seventeen days' campaign, and does all honor to their military capacity. Napoleon was in the habit of saying that the Austrians have never learned the value of time in war. In the present war this still continuing lack of knowledge was certainly the principal cause of their defeat.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

A GRAND FORGERY DETECTED—THE GUILTY PARTY ARRESTED.—Yesterday, two of the most daring and audacious attempts at forgery that have been attempted in this city for some time past were brought to light, and the forger was arrested. The houses operated upon were those of Jay Cooke & Co. and Drexel & Co. The circumstances are as follows:—A young man entered the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., and presented a note purporting to be from the firm of Elliott, Dunn & Co., No. 230 Walnut street, requesting the delivery of $15,000 of Seven-thirty bonds. The note, remarkable for superior orthography, was as follows:—

"Banking House of Elliott, Dunn & Co., No. 230 Walnut street, Philadelphia, July 20, 1866.

"Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., please diliver to bearer fifteen thousand dollars in August 7 3-10 notes, for payment of which please find check inclosed, and oblige

"$15 000. ELLIOTT, DUNN & CO."

Accompanying this was a check, drawn as follows:—

"No. 1967. PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1866.

"Second National Bank, pay to the order of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

"$15 600. ELLIOTT, DUNN & CO."

The note and check was presented to Mr. Joseph M. Shoemaker, an employe of Jay Cooke & Co., and by him the matter was promptly referred to Mr. George Thomas, a member of the firm, who of course pronounced both documents forgeries. Telling the man that the notes would be sent to Elliott, Dunn & Co., Mr. Shoemaker went at once to their office and stated the circumstances.

The stranger's movements were watched. Leaving the office of Jay Cooke & Co., he went to that of the Messrs. Drexel. Here he presented a note requesting the delivery of $10,000 of the Roman Pontifical bonds, now being sold in this city for the Pope. The note was worded:—

"July 20, 1866.—Messrs. Drexel & Co.:—Please *diliver* to bearer ten thousand dollars of the Roman *Pontifical* bonds, for payment of which please find check *inclosed*, and oblige

"ELLIOTT, DUNN & CO."

A check for ten thousand dollars, similar to that presented at the counter of Jay Cooke & Co., was offered to Drexel & Co. Mr. Godfrey was the clerk who received the papers. He at once told the presentor to go with him to the office of Elliott & Dunn. As they left the office they were stopped by Mr. Shoemaker, and the forger taken into custody. He stated that he had served several terms in the army, and now holds a Major's commission in the regular army. The notes and checks, he contended, were given him by a Mr. Charles Brown, of No. 33 New street, New York, and that he was not aware of their criminal nature. A telegraphic despatch was at once sent to New York city to learn the truth of the statement. In an hour an answer was received, declaring that no such man as Charles Brown was ever known at No. 33 New street. The names of prominent persons in New York were given by the prisoner as references for his honesty. Telegrams to these gentlemen elicited answers that they knew nothing of the forger, and he was handed over to Detective Webb. That gentleman went to the Continental Hotel and searched the Major's baggage. In his trunks were found check-books, filled with checks on which he had been practising the signature of Elliott, Dunn & Co., and a letter worded exactly like that presented at the office of Jay Cooke & Co.

These were taken possession of by Mr. Webb. The checks were all printed with the name of Elliott, Dunn & Co. on the margin, and a quantity of letter paper, bearing the same heading, was also found. The whole matter had been carefully and systematically planned. The name of the firm is Elliott & Dunn, and but for this discrepancy and the bad spelling of the notes, the attempt would have been successful. The attempts were undoubtedly the first efforts of the forger. When arrested and confronted with the evidence of his guilt, he was dumbfounded. He denied his guilt until late in the day, when he made a clean confession. He was locked up for future action. He is apparently about twenty years of age, and bears the marks of honorable wounds, received while gallantly serving in the ranks of his country. He says that he is the possessor of wealth, but ambition and avarice spurred him to the act. By birth he is French, and speaks and writes that language with perfect fluency.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—There is now on exhibition at the marble yard of Henry S. Tarr, Green street, above Seventh, a magnificent monument, just completed, and about to be erected by the citizens of Catasauqua, Pa., to perpetuate the memory of those from that vicinity who fought for freedom and to crush rebellion. The design is exceedingly chaste and appropriate, being six feet square at base and twenty-six feet high, with the American flag thrown over a fluted column, and hanging in graceful folds around its sides, while on the top is the American eagle, in the act of defending the flag from its enemies. On the four sides are the names of the members of the 46th and 47th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the names of the numerous battles in which they were engaged; also the names of those who died in the service, etc. To those desirous of examining this specimen of monumental sculpture, we will state that it will remain in the yard during the ensuing week, when it will be removed to its destination at Catasauqua, Pa., and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 9th day of August next.

BOUND OVER.—Michael Mongan, who was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to a frame building in the rear of second street, above Race, a week or so ago, was before the Alderman at the Central Station yesterday for a final hearing. There was not any additional testimony heard, and the accused was required to give bail in $2500 for his appearance at the next term of the court. The evidence upon which the binding over took place was altogether circumstantial, and the suspicious circumstances against the defendant were that shavings had been dropped from the room he occupied in another building, down a flight or two of stairs, and to the place set on fire, and that some tar had been taken from Mr. Mongan's room and used to kindle the fire. Defendant denies that he had anything to do with the incendiarism, and there is no conceivable motive for the commission of the offense by him.

COMMITTED.—Owen Burns, charged with having stabbed a young man named Murphy, a few days ago, at the Park, has been arrested and committed to await the result of the injury inflicted. Murphy was cut in the abdomen, and his wound is represented to be a serious one.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY has just held an adjourned meeting to consider the subject of cholera. The President, R. Gardiner, was in the Chair. The Chairman of the Committee on Cholera called attention to some recommendations in former reports, upon which the society had as yet taken no action.

A resolution was passed requesting the members to furnish the Secretary with statistical reports, together with the results of treatment of all cases of cholera that may come under their care, so that he might preserve them and publish them from time to time.

A paper on cholera was read by Dr. Kent, in which an interesting case much resembling this disease was related, and the homœopathic treatment which cured the case indicated.

Dr. J. C. Morgan had seen the same case, and thought it was sporadic cholera. He had also been called in his own practice within a few days to a case presenting all the characteristics of the disease in its last stage, and which proved fatal in a few hours, in a state of collapse. He did not think the term *Asiatic* cholera should be applied to these sporadic cases. Such cases occur every summer.

Dr. Bushrod W. James detailed a case, which was attacked a few nights since with several symptoms which characterize this malady, such as violent cramps in the abdomen and limbs, vomiting and purging, haggard countenance, loss of voice, and coldness of the extremities. There was no rice-water colored dejections, and he did not consider the case anything more than an aggravated case of cholera morbus. The patient speedily recovered under the use of homœopathic medicines.

Dr. A. Koch had seen many cases of Asiatic cholera while Government physician at Munich, during an epidemic of it at that place, and also many cases of sporadic cholera, such as occur every year in our large cities; and he said there was no diagnostic difference in the symptoms of the cases. Dr. Jacob Jeanes, who has seen several epidemics of the disease, including that of 1832 in our city, concurred in the same view. The discussion was continued until 10 o'clock, and was further participated in by Drs. Ganse, Lappe, D. James, Frost, Leach, and J. Koch.

A communication announcing the formation of a new Homœopathic Medical Society in Erie and Crawford counties was read by the Secretary. The meeting adjourned over until fall, unless the Cholera Committee or Secretary should deem it necessary to be called together sooner.

AN UNGENEROUS LODGER.—Charlotte J. Gallagher was committed yesterday for the alleged larceny of several articles of wearing apparel. Defendant had applied to Mrs. Simpson, residing on the Frankford road, above Laurel, for lodging, and was provided for, and she left the house early on the following morning, at which time the clothing was missed. Soon after her arrest, the missing articles were found at a second-hand shop where she had sold them. Alderman Shoemaker held her for trial.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The terrible crimes which have recently been perpetrated in the vicinity of Camden, have aroused the authorities of both Camden and Gloucester counties to a determination, if possible, to seek out, apprehend, and punish the perpetrators. Not long since two men residing in Woodbury, while driving homewards through a piece of woods, were fired upon by some miscreant or miscreants hid beside the road, narrowly escaping with their lives, as the balls passed in close proximity to their heads. These villains were never discovered, but they evidently were prowling about, lying in wait, no doubt, for some one against whom they had ill feeling.

It might possibly have been that they were in search of Mr. Raymond, who was brutally murdered near that place on Wednesday night, and that they fired on the two gentlemen in mistake for him and a friend. Be this as it may, the villains escaped detection, although efforts were made to secure their arrest. The murder of Mr. Raymond has created intense excitement in the community, the feeling running to that degree of intensity that in all probability the perpetrator, were he arrested, would be lynched on the spot. This terrible crime, taken in connection with the above attempt on the lives of two gentlemen, and with the fact of the finding of a woman near Kaighn's Point, with her head crushed in a shocking manner, indicates that an unusual watchfulness is required of the people, in seeing that their houses are carefully fastened on retiring, for no one is safe against these lawless and conscienceless scoundrels.

THE SEASIDE.—The extreme hot weather which has prevailed for some days past has crowded the hotels in Atlantic City to repletion, and the sojourners there enjoy a grateful immunity from its intensity. To-night Dodworth's Band, at the United States Hotel, will regale the visitors there with a grand hop, and another is to take place at the Surf House.

A FINE CHURCH.—The managers of the Second Presbyterian Church at Camden have so far advanced the work on their edifice that they worship in it. It will soon be entirely completed, and will be a fine and imposing structure.

POLITICIANS.—The primary meetings of the different parties in Camden county will soon be called, to elect delegates to the two conventions. Politicians are becoming very active in the work of canvassing for suitable candidates.

CLOTHING.

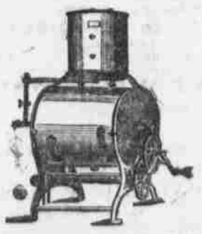
STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing to order, in style unsurpassed.
4 7 mwrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Fourth District,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.
7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the SAHA SULPHUR COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 235 South THIRD street, on MONDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Our vessel has arrived with sulphur. By order.
7 20 2t F. W NEWBOLD, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.
WILLIAM J. PALMER,
7 19 11* Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 mw6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 s

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 s

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS
First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 380 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25 000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $5,000 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$ 8,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1	Superbend Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
30	Diamond Rings, $100 to $300 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks & Bronze Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	59,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, on corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our alien comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655, Wilmington, Del.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. C. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, rattle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, rattle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, rattle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, rattle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. S. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Sickles, Spain, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kelan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Aben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
6 23 1m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Cream and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 5

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 s UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,
Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.
J. C. MOORE & CO., *Sole Agents*,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS.
6 1

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 7 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS."

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all, 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES."

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER,"

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 133 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 8 inches; has one high pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for heht freights and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General
G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTY-FOURTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,
On SATURDAY,
July 28, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the
SOUTH STREET UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
viz.:

6 Frame Buildings,
1 Frame Sink,
12 Closets,
1 Upright Boiler,
1 Cooking Range,
2 Wash troughs,
5 Iron Hoppers,
3 Iron Soil Containers,
6 Iron Sinks,
2 Wooden Sinks,
5 Iron Bath Tubs,
1 Cedar Tank,
1 Flagstaff,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,
68 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,
196 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
389 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
119 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
571 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
114 feet of ¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
78 feet of 1¼-inch Iron Water-Pipe,
39 feet of 3-inch Cast-iron Pipe,
382 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted sizes),
51 Gas Pendants,
29 Pendant Arms,
22 Bibb Cocks,
9 Stop-Cocks,
15 Polar-Cocks,
11,200 Bricks in Pavement;
Also a lot of Board Fencing.

The Frame Buildings contain about 13,920 feet Hemlock Scantling, 14,720 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards, 22,970 feet Rough Boards, 942 feet Shelving.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds. A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedules of lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within fourteen (14) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The South Street City Passenger Railway cars pass the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 21 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,
On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,
the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.	chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)	2 letter presses.
9,000 feet matched flooring	2 grindstones.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.	1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
20,000 feet assorted lumber.	50 ladders.
2,000 feet square timber 10 by 12.	50 file-hooks
40 kegs cut nails.	8 platform scales, large.
30 army wagons.	4 counter scales.
15 carts.	4 warehouse trucks blocks and falls.
1 dead-horse wagon.	69 iron bedsteads.
1 water wagon, iron.	300 blankets.
6 hose carriages and reels.	About 10 000 pounds grain sacks.
12 sets harness (four horse).	1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
20 sets harness (Ambulance).	1 set mathematical instruments.
15 sets cart harness.	1 spirit level and tripod.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.	1 surveyor's compass, large, etc.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and pauhns.	About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
15 cooking stoves.	5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
20 heating stoves.	100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables,	ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Glesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.
7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

1 Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One (guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19 tuth 18t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13 000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK. Is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a dire

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

Who are Threatening Revolution.

The Copperhead papers are just now shouting in full chorus that the country is in imminent danger of revolution and civil war at the hands of the radicals. Taking advantage of the letter of Mr. Raymond, who has turned so many political summersaults lately that his head has become dizzy, and whose stories remind one of the horrible tales of a retreating and cowardly straggler from some sternly contested battle-field, they have gone to manufacturing bugbears and scarecrows with an industry that is truly surprising. It would be quite mild to say that this is a humbug, gotten up solely for political effect. Giving to Raymond's apocryphal revelations the very small basis of fact upon which they stand, and they amount to simply this—that in the Republican caucus there were some members who expressed a belief that the Copperhead plan of revolution, which has been so busily and perseveringly urged, of inducting Rebels into Congress by force, would be attempted. This was all. Perhaps there was undue sensitiveness to these threats of the Rebel sympathizers; but they have become so bold and frequent that it was not unnatural that some notice should be taken of them. It has been impossible to take up a Copperhead newspaper for the last three months which was not full of the grossest incitements to violence and revolution. The President has been urged over and over again by these miscreants to disperse Congress at the point of the bayonet, and to put the Rebel claimants in possession of seats in that body by force. These papers habitually speak of the Congress of the United States as the "*Rump*," by way of allusion to the celebrated "rump Parliament" of history. Even in the resolutions adopted by the Clymer Convention at Reading the other day, there are at least two which, if they mean anything at all, are a direct suggestion to the President to use force against Congress. And, at that same meeting, the most prominent speaker threatened civil war, "the battle-fields of which would be in the North, while the South would be a unit," if the Union ticket should be elected this fall. It was in view of these uniform and persistent suggestions and threats of revolutionary violence, on the part of the Copperheads, that the statements in the Union caucus were made.

We have no idea that these Rebel threats will ever be executed. They show what is passing in the hearts of a certain class in the community, and what they would be glad to do. We have no doubt that the New York *Daily News*, and the *World*, and the *Age, et id omne genus*, would be rejoiced to see violence used against the people's representatives at Washington, and a conflict precipitated between different departments of the Government. They would doubtless love to see the New York riots of 1863 repeated. But they do not expect these things.

They throw out these suggestions of violence, these threats of civil war, for *political effect*. They hope thereby to intimidate the people, and to prevent the free expression of their choice at the ballot-box. It is the old game which they used to play of threatening a dissolution of the Union, and then turning round and bemoaning its horrors.

The idea that the Union men contemplate revolution is preposterous. They constitute a vast majority of the people. They appeal unflinchingly to the ballot-box. They stand for law and order, and the Constitution and the Union. They have no motive for revolution.

While all this is so, we may say, by way of warning to these Rebel blusterers, that the people are in no mood to tolerate such revolutionary schemes as they are constantly urging. This Government is the Government of the people, and they know how to protect it *in all its departments*. They have just put down one rebellion of these disunion Democratic leaders. Should another one be attempted, they will make mighty short work of it.

The Latest Triumvirate.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-six years ago the first triumvirate was founded in Rome. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus united their interests, and divided among themselves the spoils of the Roman Republic. By this union they hoped to subvert the freedom of the State and secure through their combined aid what each desired. Cæsar wanted fame, and was made Consul; Crassus hungered for money, and was given Syria; while Pompey desired ease, and was given Spain, through his deputies. And now, nearly two thousand years after the association of the first triumvirate, another league has been formed. Three jewels in the crown of our republic passed through Baltimore together on their way to Washington, to have an interview with the President—Clement L. Vallandigham, Jesse D. Bright, and Charles J. Faulkner. Vallandigham is the Cæsar of the triumvirate, and desires power; Faulkner is the Crassus, and wishes to refill his coffers, which the war has emptied; while Bright is the Pompey, and prays for influence, while seated beneath his vine and fig-tree in Kentucky. The record of these coadjutors is not quite as exalted as that of the old Roman league. Vallandigham was banished from the country for treason, and only returned on sufferance. But probably

> "More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
> Than Cæsar with the Senate at his heels."

In the present case Jesse acted the part of Cæsar, for not only was the Senate at his heels, but it actually ejected him from his seat for carrying on correspondence with the enemies of the nation; while, as ex-Minister to France, Faulkner languished in a dungeon for treason, and was only released on an exchange for Hon. Alfred Ely. This lovely union of three honorable men is the power which has access to the President, and which seeks to secure a friend's appointment as Secretary of War.

Once More on the Wing.

After a rest for a few weeks, the "Mountain Partridge" has once more risen, and now seeks to mount on wings and flee away to his mountain home. James M. Scovel has sent us a letter, which we publish elsewhere, in which he breathes fire and slaughter against all the saints of the Republican party. He also repudiates the Democracy, and stands heroically alone. We know nothing he resembles more than Mahomet's coffin—neither earthly nor heavenly in his habitation. Mr. James has really nothing to say in his letter this morning, but truly fearing that he would be forgotten, he decided, like "Dogberry," that he would be heard. While we derive no particular profit from a perusal of the epistle, yet it reveals in the State Senator a new character of intellect. It is evident that he has mistaken his calling. He should have edited a dictionary of familiar quotations, and not become a reckless politician. In fact, he inundates us with evidences of his extensive reading. In the short space of fifteen lines we have the following apt extracts:—

> "Rather die than be subject to fear."
> —*Cæsar.*
> "Mansion gay." —*Scovel.*
> "Deep damnation of *my* taking off."
> —*Mutilated Shakspeare.*
> "Ashes which thinly cover fires"
> —*Anonymous.*
> "Like a party in a parlor,
> All silent and all damned."
> —*Profane Nursery Rhyme.*
> "Quorum of eleven." —*Scovel.*
> "Where lenity and cruelty play for power, the gentler gamester is the surest winner."

Like the "Mountain Partridge," we have forgotten the name of the "great statesman" who was the author of the last quotation, but it will be safe to put it down to Burke. We look with much admiration at the course of reading Mr. Scovel must have undergone in order to secure a familiarity with so many authors. We can only suppose that it was to exhibit this knowledge that the letter was penned.

If such was his object, the epistle was a success. If he had any other design, it is a failure, unless it be to strike terror into the hearts of his politicale opponents. W are glad we have ever treated James as an erring friend, or else we might have "all the weapons which are known to civilized (political) warfare" "used against" us as foes. Now there is no one who is more familiar with tactics than Scovel. Like "Bagstock," he is continually admiring his own "cuteness," and we admire it also as exemplified by him in the last session of the Legislature. It was a masterly stroke of policy to bolt the nomination; it has made him "friends among the people"—he says so himself; and now with trembling fear and in deprecatory attitude we wait to see him hurl the thunder-bolts of war against the devoted Republican party. Scovel! remember your innocent childhood, your early youth, and your yet verdant manhood, and do not utterly destroy the party which has elevated you to power.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, HAVERFORD Avenue above Fortieth Street.—Quarterly Meeting.—Saturday, 21st inst., Preaching at 4 P. M. by Rev S. A. HEILNER of Millstown; 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting. Sunday, 5½ A. M., Prayer Meeting; 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. W. E. GRIFF; 2 P. M. Sabbath School Meeting; 3½ P. M. Love Feast; 7½ P. M., Preaching by Rev. J. R. T. GREY, of Paschalville.

☞ NORTH CITY MISSION, CALVARY—10½, Rev. Dr. KLEIN, services at 8. Mt Olivet, 10½, Rev. A. MANSHIP, services at 8. Morris City, JOHN HILENMAN, at 3. North Penn, services, 10½; preaching, 8. At North Penn by Rev. A MANSHIP.

☞ PROFESSOR DWIGHT WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening, at the MARBLE CHAPEL, S. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets. Services at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

☞ PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, north side, above SEVENTEENTH. Divine service To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ REV. J. S. HOFFMAN WILL PREACH in GREEN HILL HALL, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at ¾ to 4 o'clock

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. JELLY, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. T. W. SIMPERS, will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., WILL preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH To-morrow Morning and Evening.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—SERVICE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. SYMMES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

Mujaviro.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

☞ "PORTLAND SUFFERERS."—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the mayor, at his office, on Friday, July 13, to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.

The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:—

G. A. WOOD,
CHARLES W. CUSHMAN,
HENRY WINSOR,
B. H. BARTOL,
F. W. CLARK,
A. G. CATTELL,
S. T. SOUDER,
E. F. HOUGHTON,
CHARLES A. WARREN.

7 18 6t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue.
Philadelphia, July 21th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS, 8vo, ILLUSTRATED.....$4 00
LAND AT LAST. 8vo. paper..... 40
RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. 12mo. cloth.....$1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF ROGERS' Celebrated Groups of War Statuary—17 subjects. Among which we mention, "Taking the Oath;" "One More Shot," etc. Two sizes for framing, $1; or for the Album, 20 cents each, at

G. W. PITCHER'S
7 17 tuths 3t Book, Album, and Photograph House, No. 606 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Sent by mail everywhere on receipt of price.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Tidings from the "Monarch of the Seas."

ARMISTICE POSITIVELY DECLINED

Napoleon to Preserve Austria's Nationality.

FRENCH FLAG HOISTED IN VENICE.

New York, July 21, 2:30 P. M.—The *City of Paris* has arrived up.

A whale-boat, with dead bodies, washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, supposed to belong to the *Monarch of the Seas*, from Liverpool for New York, long missing.

The Prince von Reuss arrived in Paris on the 10th inst., from the Prussian headquarters, and had an interview with Napoleon.

The French and Italian ambassadors left Berlin for the Prussian headquarters after a long interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Florence papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

An official Vienna paper says that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice, and states that General Froussart has been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of France. Napoleon announced his will that Austria shall not be weakened in position as a great power.

The Austrians are reported to be evacuating Venetia.

The Prussian headquarters were at Zwittau on the 11th.

The *Globe*, speaking of an unconfirmed rumor, that the French flag had been hoisted in Venice, says:—"France will hold Venetia for a guarantee for the present." It was reported that the Austrians had abandoned Rovigo, blowing up the works and fortifications.

All the great powers are taking measures to procure needle-guns.

Turkey has acknowledged Prince Charles as Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities on paying double tribute.

The Madrid *Epoca* says that Spain has no intention of relinquishing the war against Chili and Peru; and the fleet, when reinforced, will return and complete the work so brilliantly begun.

The discount demand at the Bank was moderate, the extreme rate breaking down.

Commercial Intelligence.

Flour inactive, and nominal. Wheat declined 3d. Corn easier; mixed, 27s. Beef dull, and easier. Pork quiet. Bacon dull. Lard dull. Tallow quiet, and steady. Ashes firmer. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil quiet at 33s. 6d. Spirit of Turpentine inactive at 42s. Rosin, no sales. Petroleum firm at 1s. 11d. for refined.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs declining. Sugar quiet. Coffee firmer. Tea firm. Rice steady. Tallow steady.

Cotton closed less firm on Thursday, though unchanged. Of the sales, 20,000 bales were to exporters and speculators.

CONGRESS.

Washington, July 21.

Senate.

The joint resolution extending the time for the payment of duties on railroad iron for the use of the Alabama and Florida Railroad was passed.

A resolution to print 2500 copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Observatory on interoceanic canals and railroads was passed.

The consideration of the bill declaring certain highways in the different States and Territories to be post-roads was resumed, from the point reached at the last consideration, and was passed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the House proposition for the admission of Tennessee:—

Whereas, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States;

And whereas, The people of said State did, on the 22d of February, 1865, by a large and popular vote, adopt and ratify a Constitution and Government republican in form, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, whereby slavery was abolished, and the ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared void;

And whereas, A State Government has been organized under said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and

Whereas, The body of the people of Tennessee have by a proper spirit of obedience, shown to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States a return of said State to its due allegiance to the Government and laws of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the United States do hereby recognize the State Government of Tennessee, organized as aforesaid, as the legitimate Government of said State, entitled to all the rights and guarantees under the Constitution.

The Senate postponed all prior orders, and proceeded to the consideration of the above. Yeas 28, nays 8.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rice (Mass.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill, passed June 14, to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the Navy, with amendments. The first amendment was to strike out the proviso limiting the number of Rear-Admirals, and inserting in lieu of it a proviso that nothing in the act shall preclude the promotion of officers for bravery, high qualifications, or distinguished conduct. The amendment was agreed to.

Also, amendments increasing the number of officers to twenty Lieutenant-commanders, fifty masters, and seventy-five ensigns; providing that volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or on foreign stations may be appointed to the regular navy; and striking out a sentence, "That volunteer officers shall hold their positions until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy."

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) called up the resolution to reprimand Mr. Rousseau.

Mr. Rousseau made a statement to the House, in which he was constantly interrupted by calls to order.

He finally sent a copy of his letter of resignation to the clerk's desk, and had it read. It is of this date, and addressed to the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. Spalding moved that as Mr. Rousseau was no onger a member of this House, that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, in which he technically was.

The motion gave rise to considerable debate.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 21.—Cotton is steady. Flour dull, and 10@20 cents lower; sales of 5000 barrels at $5 75@9 80 for State; $8 15@12 for Ohio; and $5 75@8 80 for Western; Southern is drooping; 200 barrels sold at $9 65@15 75; Canadian heavy, 150 bbls. sold at $8 45@13 40. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull, and 1 cent lower. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant, at $33 62½@61 75 for Mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS,

PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,
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PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,
PREPARATORY TO ENLARGING,

Preparatory to greatly enlarging our Store, we will sell out our STOCK on hand at a heavy discount.

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GREATLY ENLARGING
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GREATLY ENLARGING

OUR STORE,
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OUR STORE,

WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT
WE WILL SELL OUT

OUR STOCK ON HAND
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OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND
OUR STOCK ON HAND

AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOTNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.
AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16 swt8 1

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

6-4 BLACK BAREGE, 75 CENTS.
8-4 BLACK BAREGE, 90 CENTS.
8-4 BLACK TAMARTINE, 60.
BLACK AND WHITE LAWNS, 20 CENTS.

CLOSING SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

7 21 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

At Columbia House,

CAPE MAY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

MUSIC BY BIRGFELD'S BAND,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

A. BIRGFELD.

The public are informed that a 4 o'clock fast line will leave Philadelphia for Cape May on Saturday. Time to the Island, two hours and fifty-five minutes. 1t

LADIES' INVITATION GRAND HOP,

AT CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1866

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S BAND.

7 20 3trp J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

EVANS & WATSON

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WAREROOMS

FROM

No. 16 South FOURTH Street,

TO

No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,

7 19 tustu6t4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

THROUGH LINES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Is now running through lines by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY and MOBILE

TO NEW ORLEANS.

Since the recent decision of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WARRENTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Company is prepared to receive
FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY,
for the above and intermediate points.
Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.

B. F. FICKLIN,
7 17 19t General Superintendent.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut,

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3 20 6m 8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

1000 AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL and introduce Dr PAUL M BRENAN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES throughout the United States and Canadas. Those who are now engaged are making from $10 to $20 per day. Inquire at Dr. Paul M. Brenan's Consultation Office No. 835 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 7 21 3t*

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity, (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 20 by 48; fly-wheel, 16 feet diameter 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1242, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices at SMITH & DREER'S, 7 21 sw2t* S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.

PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.

ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,

[BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

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AND

OUR YOUNG FOLKS,

FOR AUGUST, 1866.

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THE GALAXY.

No. VII.—FOR AUGUST 1.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE SIEGFRIED SCANDAL CASE—THE DENOUEMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the hearing in the case of the Rev. William D. Siegfried was concluded before Alderman Dougherty. The interest manifested by the public in this case has been increasing from the outset, and consequently the audience present at the final hearing was both large and curious. Mrs. Lizzie Byard, the prosecutrix, was present as usual, but the reverend defendant was understood to be suli confined to his bed by sickness.

Several witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not throw any great light upon the case.

Mr. J. H. Williams, who keeps a hotel at No. 26 North Fourth street, now known as the West Chester House, but formerly as the Sorrel House, testified that Mrs. Byard came to work at his establishment, but was taken sick the first night, while waiting on the table. Mr. Siegfried then endeavored to obtain employment for her at the Western Hotel, Market street, kept by witness' uncle. During Mrs. Byard's sickness her board bill was regularly settled by a gentlemen who called himself her cousin. This gentlemen, in calling upon her, always asked for "Lizzie," and went to her room without restraint.

Mrs. Eunice Sounman, residing at No. 3363 Market street, testified that she had been a free-will worker at the "Little Wanderers' Home," of which Mr. Siegfried was manager. The latter person introduced Mrs. Byard to witness at the Home, and wished to obtain a situation for her. Witness obtained such a situation; and then Mr. Siegfried wrote her a note, stating that he had obtained the desired employment elsewhere. All this happened as long ago as last December.

Miss Lizzie S. Mellen, M. D., keeps a "Home for Friendless Children" at No. 732 S. Sixth street. She had formerly been physician and manageress of the "Little Wanderers' Home," and had always got along pleasantly with Mr. Siegfried, until she had occasion to remonstrate with him against his confidential relations with Mrs. Byard. Mr. Siegfried had introduced the lady to her, thinking she would make a suitable assistant.

To this witness had demurred, because the lady was not strong enough for heavy work, and for this reason she was not engaged. In pressing her claims, Mr. Siegfried stated that she had had experience in a Pittsburg hotel; and that she had also been a Sunday School teacher, both in Pittsburg and in the Mission Sabbath School, at Tenth and South streets, in this city, under Mr. Siegfried's personal charge. He said nothing about her being of disreputable character, claiming that she was a church member.

But notwithstanding this endorsement, the witness had not been favorably impressed with her. Mr. Siegfried was noted for kindness to the poor. He was especially kind to Mrs. Byard, and begged witness to make room for her in the Home; but he had subsequently succeeded in finding a place for her himself. Although Mrs. Byard had never lived regularly at the Home, she had been a frequent visitor, especially at the table. She appeared to have particular business with Mr. Siegfried at times, often conversing with him aside.

Margaret A. Moore, who lives at No. 26 North Seventh street, had been employed at the "Little Wanderer's Home" She testified that Mr. Siegfried had brought Mrs. Byard to the "Home." He treated her very kindly, more so, in fact, than he did the little children, or any one else about the place. Witness had seen him cause the nose of a little child to bleed, but had never seen him do anything of the kind to Mrs. Bayard. The latter was frequently in Mr. Siegfried's office, talking confidentially with him. But witness had never seen any indecent liberties between them.

Sallie Hughes, who resides at No. 703 Chesnut street, testified that Mrs. Byard had lived at her mother's house for three or four weeks about three months ago. She could not write, and witness had been employed as an amanuensis on several occasions, writing notes to Mr. Siegfried demanding money, which was sometimes forthcoming. Letters were also written to several Pittsburg ladies, the names of two of whom were "Bella" and "Cad." Mrs. Byard did not do any work while living at their house, and had been visited there by Mr. Siegfried, whom witness knew by sight.

This was the substance of the testimony for the prosecution. Some time since we published a card from Mr. Siegfried, in which that gentleman made among others the following statement:—

"In due time I shall expose to the public one of the most infamous cases of 'black mail' which ever startled any community. The woman referred to was a subject of charity, as were many other indigent females, during the last winter, in connection with the charitable institution with which I am connected. After the severity of the winter passed away her frequent appeals for aid were denied, as ours was an institution for the benefit of poor children. Not long after this, notes were addressed to me demanding moneys, and threatening injury to my character if the demand was not met.

"Evidence is abundant, and attainable, which will enable me to establish my innocence of the base charges made by the perjured victim of a conspiracy most infamous."

In common with the rest of the community, we had hoped that the evidence of this "most infamous conspiracy" would have been forthcoming yesterday. It was not; and this very fact has tended greatly to demage Mr. Siegfried's case before the public. As Victor Hugo would say, the circumstances appears grave—very grave.

There being no attempt at refutation whatever of the charges brought against him, and the testimony given in support of them, the Alderman could do nothing but turn the case over to the Grand Jury. So the reverend gentleman was held in $3000 bail, to answer the double charge of adultery and larceny. We shall next encounter this scandalous case in the courts.

Last evening the affair took a new turn. This was nothing less than the marriage of the prosecutrix with Mr. William Ball, a bookbinder, of this city. Both the parties to this interesting ceremony promptly asserted that there was no legal impediment to their union in the bonds of matrimony. From this it would seem that Mrs. Ball (Mrs. Byard of yore) is entirely satisfied with the result of the investigation thus far. Having vindicated herself before the Alderman, to the sad discomfiture of Mr. Siegfried, the prosecutrix considered herself at liberty to assume anew the relations of a wife.

THE MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES.—The system of Post Office Money-orders, which has been a success in England for years past, is now in fair working order in this country. From the very outset it has been received with great favor by the people. The General Government regarded it justly as an experiment, and at first converted but few offices into money order offices. But now that its success on this side of the water has been so completely successful, the number of such offices has been largely increased from time to time. Four hundred and seventy-three offices are now in operation, and on and after the 6th of August two hundred and ninety-three in addition will be opened. For the benefit of our citizens we append the new list for Pennsylvania, and also for the adjoining States of New Jersey and Delaware:—

PENNSYLVANIA.—Allentown, Altoona, Bedford, Bellefonte, Bethlehem, Brookville, Brownsville, Butler, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Columbia, Corry, Coudersport, Danville, Doylestown, Easton, Ebensburg, Erie, Franklin, Gettysburg, Greensburg, Greenville, Hanover, Harrisburg, Honesdale, Huntingdon, Indiana, Johnstown, Kittanning, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lewisburg, Lewistown, Lock Haven, Mahanoy City, Mauch Chunk, Meadville, Middletown, Minersville, Montrose, Muncy, New Brighton, New Castle, Norristown, Northumberland, Oil City, Philadelphia, Phœnixville, Pithole City, Pittsburg, Pottsville, Reading, Ridgeway, Scranton, Selinsgrove, Somerset, Stroudsburg, Susquehanna Depot, Titusville, Towanda, Troy, Uniontown, Warren, Washington, Wellsboro, West Chester, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, York—72.

NEW JERSEY.—Atlantic City, Belvidere, Bordentown, Bridgeton, Burlington, Camden, Dover, Elizabeth, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Hoboken, Jersey City, Keyport, Lambertsville, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Newton, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Princeton, Rahway, Salem, Trenton, Vineland—27.

DELAWARE.—Delaware City, Dover, Milford, Newark, New Castle, Smyrna, Wilmington—7.

There has also been a change in the rates of commission, which are now rendered as follows:—

On orders not exceeding $20, 10 cents.
Over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.
No single order issued for more than fifty dollars.
Persons desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money orders.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Yesterday two damsels of the colored persuasion were up for stealing from their employer, Mrs. Stewart, residing on Eighth, near Lombard street. Mrs. Stewart had left her pocket-book, containing $130, very carelessly on the top of a bureau, and left the room. Alice Norris saw the plunder and secured it. At the examination she admitted taking it, but says she gave it to her fellow-servant, Lucy Havens. Lucy Havens denied receiving the money, and as it could not be proven on her, she was discharged. Alice was committed to prison by Alderman Butler to answer.

STEALING OILCLOTH.—George Warner was arrested yesterday under very suspicious circumstances. He had in his possession a quantity of oilcloth, for which he could not account. When first arrested, he said he had bought it at auction, and then contradicted himself by saying that it had been given to him. These two stories not agreeing very well, he was very properly put in limbo, and Alderman Toland held him in $500 for a further hearing. The oilcloth is now at the Eleventh Ward Station House, where the owner can obtain it by proving his claim.

A GREAT AND LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.—It is not often that we feel called upon to recommend an enterprise that has for its object a benevolent and charitable purpose. But the grand and noble efforts which are now being made to raise funds for a charity that should enlist the sympathies of all, would seem to merit more than a mere passing notice. We refer to the concert that is to be held on such a grand scale at Grover's Theatre in Washington, on the 2d of next month.

This enterprise has received the cordial approval of the Government. The value of the prizes, the objects of the concert (providing homes for the orphaned children of our fallen heroes), and the statesmen and generals endorsing it, altogether make it one of the most worthy and laudable movements of the kind that has been made in this country for some time.

The agent for the sale of tickets in this city, Mr. W. E. Owens, No. 527 Chesnut street, is well and favorably known to the business community. For some years he occupied a prominent position in the War Department in Washington. Mr. Owens is the principal of the firm of Owens & Co., and besides his office in this city, he has an establishment No. 249 Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington. In his prosecution of claims against the Government for pensions, prize money, allowances, etc etc., he has been uniformly successful, and we would cheerfully recommend to the boys in blue, of both branches of the service, to present their claims through him.

BARNUM'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.—Phineas Taylor Barnum is one of those irrepressible men whom disaster cannot overcome. He has blown out and burnt out half a dozen times in his career as a showman, but each time he has risen, Phœnix-like, from the ashes, and taken a fresh start. He is now engaged in an enterprise which must commend itself to every patriotic citizen. This is the inauguration of a grand Zoological Garden, on a scale equal to that of any of the celebrated institutions of this kind in the Old World. In connection with Van Amburgh, the celebrated menagerie man, he has formed a company, chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut, with a capital of $2,000,000. The large collections of the Van Amburghs will serve as the foundation for it. Thirty acres of land near Bridgeport, Conn., have been purchased, and on it there will be erected buildings, etc., suitable for breeding and rearing the monsters of the forest and air. A part of the museum in New York is to be thrown open to the public, without any charge for admission. In this will be exhibited all such curiosities of an inanimate character as are donated to the concern. Many gifts have already been made, by foreigners as well as Americans. Mr. Barnum sailed for Europe this week, for the purpose of securing additions to his museum, and to confer with his numerous agents abroad.

THE WEATHER OF THE WEEK.—Surely the man must be a heathen who would not call such days as Thursday, Friday and to-day delightful. The week has been divisible into two grand epochs of three days each. To express a just opinion of the former we are entirely at a loss for words. Nor are we disposed to waste words upon it. Our disgust for the excessive heat of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is equalled only by the heat itself.

It was raging, and so were we; but we were powerless in this terrible grasp. We cheerfully drop the subject. With such a temperature as to-day's, however, we hope in the future to cultivate a long and intimate acquaintance. It suits us precisely; we have not the heart to complain even of the wretched little drizzle which now and then prevails. Let it drizzle—for drizzle is better than sweltering heat. We conclude with a statement for the week of the thermometer at the coolest point in the city, the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets:—

	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Monday	94	94	97	96
Tuesday	96	95	100	94
Wednesday	94	95	96	90
Thursday	81	85	87	85
Friday	00	88	85	79
Saturday	69	72		

INTERFERING WITH THE DOG CATCHERS.—It is, no doubt, harrowing to the feelings to have one's pet torn away ruthlessly from before our very eyes, and carried off to certain destruction. There is an old saying, that if you strike a man's dog you strike him. So Mr. Edward Duff must have thought yesterday morning, when he saw the minions of Jim Francis seizing on his beloved 'dorg.' He allowed his feelings to get the better of his sense of right and wrong in the matter of law, and undertook to make a forcible rescue of his pet at Seventh and South street. He resides at No. 934 Passyunk road. Alderman Patchell held him in $300 bail.

THE NEW FAIRMOUNT ROAD.—The cars will be run over the Schuylkill River Railway on Monday afternoon next, and on Tuesday it is expected the road will be in complete running order. An excellent band of music has been engaged by the company to perform in the Park on Tuesday afternoon. This new route will be a great accommodation to many persons in the southern and southwestern portions of the city.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning the body of an unknown white boy was found drowned at the foot of Noble street wharf, on the Delaware. The body of a small boy, named Charles King, aged eight years, was found drowned at Willow street wharf this morning. He was taken to his late residence at the S. E. corner of Willow and Dilwyn streets, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Peter Marriner, a noble specimen of humanity, and an Irishman by birth, residing in Vicker's court, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness and assaulting his wife. Peter has been in the habit of getting drunk and doing this thing for some time past. For this amusement he was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—This morning, two brothers, Albert and John Weaver, were arrested on suspicion of larceny. They had in their possession five or more pawnbrokers' tickets, for which they could not give a good account. They had been under the eye of the police for some time past. They are both residents of Delaware. They were arrested at Second and Brown streets, and taken before Alderman Toland, who held them to answer at Court.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—We are pleased to notice that the citizens of Philadelphia are now enabled to take excursions on the Schuylkill by the steamers *Silver Wave* and *Silver Star* every forty-five minutes. This is certainly one of the most pleasing excursions within the reach of thousands who cannot go to the seashore. We refer our readers to the time table in another column.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Yesterday morning an unknown white man was found dead upon the track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Cambridge Station. He was supposed to have fallen from a freight train during the previous night. His remains, which were mangled in a shocking manner, were conveyed to Burlington, N. J., where they were disposed of by the Coroner of that county.

LOST BOY.—A small boy, about twelve years of age, strayed from his home, No. 214 Pear street, between Walnut and Spruce, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and has not been heard from since. His name is August Ave. He was clad in a dark coat, linen pants, felt hat, and was barefoot.

THE WOODBURY MURDER—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ASSASSINS.—A man and a woman have been arrested, on suspicion of being the parties who were guilty of the fiendish murder of Mr. Raymond, at Woodbury, N. J., on Wednesday morning last.

MAGAZINE.—We have received *Harper's* and *Atlantic Magazines* for August, from J. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, J. B. Lippincott, and G. W. Pitcher. Their contents are as varied and as interesting as usual.

PASTOR RESIGNED.—The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith sent in his resignation last evening, as pastor of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Twelfth, above Race. He has accepted a call from the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Resignation to take effect October 1st.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—The man who was stabbed at the Park last Monday died this morning, at 2 o'clock, at the St. Joseph's Hospital.

ABOUT THE WAR IN EUROPE.—
Mrs. H.—Now, that's a pity; ain't it, dear?
I see it in the paper here
That Garibaldi, whom we all
Respect, has had so bad a fall.
"Fell back," it says, in fighting, lately.
Mr. H—I guess it didn't hurt him greatly.
Mrs. H.—Oh, yes it did! I'm very sure
It hurt him much, though not past cure.
Mr. H.—Well, never mind that foreign brawl,
But read the terms at Tower Hall.

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 618 MARKET STREET.

THE IMBECILITY OF PHYSICIANS! is bitterly inveighed against by venders of quack nostrums, who cannot persuade members of the profession to use or recommend their pills or powders. The proprietor of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC* has no such complaint to make—he has abundant reason to return thanks for the cordiality with which the ablest members of the profession recommend the use of the Calisaya Tonic; they know what such a medicine should be, and they know that the tonic is precisely that thing. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

MUNICIPAL.—
The Councilmen in New York city
Have lost their status, more's the pity—
'Tis said, those "City Fathers" steal
Too much by far for public weal.
And it's intended in cool weather
To wipe the Board out altogether!
Here, our wise Councilmen keep dark,
Except about that costly Park;
Cash in that item won't go far
Unlike cash laid out at the "STAR,"
That well-known mart, where people pay
The *lowest* price for *best* array.

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready-made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.
PERRY & CO.
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN CLOTHING.—Where you buy your clothes is easily known by your general appearance—whether from a wide awake up-to-the-times tailoring House, or from the sleepy, old-fashioned Clothing Store; and though a Coat is a Coat, yet there is a vast difference between the elegant-fitting and handsomely-made garments made in our establishment, and the slouchy, awkward-looking things that many houses make because they don't know how to do any better.

ON THE SIMPLE MERIT OF OUR GOODS, we invite the patronage of the people, with confident assurance that our superior styles and reasonable prices will prove satisfactory to all.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—It is always a pleasure for a journalist to chronicle any improvement which is calculated to add to the beauty or the business facilities of our city. We can all recollect the time when there were none of those grand brownstone, Picton or marble stores fronting on Market street. More especially since the last six or eight years, have these noble monuments of business enterprise and public spirit sprung up.

During the war, when business men in all branches of trade were making fortunes, there were many fine structures erected. Men who before thought, and with reason, that a single story could accommodate all their stock of trade, now find a five storied building not too much.

More especially has this prosperity been observed in the dry goods line. Within the past few years this business has advanced in a most wonderful manner, until at the present time the amount of capital invested and the quantity of business done by our importers and jobbers is almost fabulous.

Our importations are now annually swelling into the hundreds of millions. As one walks along our principal business streets, he cannot but be struck with the prosperous appearance of our mercantile establishments. There is another fact that will attract the attention of the observant spectator. That is, that business is advancing westward. It is gradually creeping in this direction, until it will at last reach Broad street. One of the indications that show this are the extensive preparations that are now being made to very largely extend the establishment of Messrs. Cooper & Conard.

For many years this firm has occupied the premises at the corner of Ninth and Market streets. Owing to the constantly increasing business they are compelled to enlarge their building, and it will soon be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the street. It will have a frontage on both Market and Ninth streets, and will be an ornament to the street. We shall speak further of this building when it approaches completion.

In the meantime we can only say the firm, to facilitate their improvements, are now closing out their very valuable collection of dry goods at very reduced prices. Those who wish anything in this line will find a very fine assortment of goods of all descriptions of the latest styles.

GET THE BEST! THE BEST WHAT? Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system this is, beyond doubt, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it may come unaware. —*Christian Advocate.*

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.
Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

FAMILIES ABOUT GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, TOURISTS, ETC., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, Jayne's Carminative Balsam. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative Cramps, Colic, Incipient Cholera, and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

YOU MAY CURE YOUR CHILDREN of Croup, or Colic, or Toothache, or Headache, or Sleeplessness, or Suffering from Teething, or Worms, or Indigestion, or Wetting the Bed, or Catarrh, or Measles, or Whooping-Cough or Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria, or a Bad Cold, or Hoarseness, or Running of the Ears and Deafness, or even Scrofula, as thousands have done and do daily, if you will only keep a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in your house.
Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
Have the largest assortment of
The most Economical,
The most Convenient,
The most Durable,
The most Ornamental,
The most Useful
Musquito Nets to be found in the country, at 723 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION—
Will astonish the world, when its halls are perfumed with
SWEET UPOPONAX.
For the beauties of Nature lie embalmed in this flagrant Extract. The richest Gem and choicest Perfume. Try it.
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York,
Manufacturers of the Floral Perfumery.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME this hot weather in bargaining over a suit of clothes for a half an hour, but go to Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, where the lowest price is marked on the goods, and take them away.

"NEEDLES'"
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

7-30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

REDUCED PRICES.—Superior photographs, of beautiful styles and skilful execution. Now is the time to visit B. F. Reimer's Gallery, and obtain photographs. No. 624 Arch street. Rare chance.

BUY YOUR BATHING ROBES, Oil Cans, Leather Belts, and Straw Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at Sloan's, No. 806 Market street, Philadelphia, and at his store on Cape Island, N. J.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, James Neill, No. 1825 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. **

SIMMONS.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. JANE SIMMONS, wife of the late Stephen M. Simmons, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 239 Pine street on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. **

WEBB.—On the morning of the 21st instant, EDWARD G. WEBB, Jr., from disease contracted while a prisoner in the Rebel prison at Saulsbury, North Carolina.

CARRIAGE SCREW BOLTS, OF A VARIETY of sizes for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND three prongs; Ruffle Cap, Flounce Italian, and Miss Cook's Patent Polishing Irons; Tailors' Geese and Smooth Sad Irons. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WE DO NOT ASSERT THAT CLOTHES-Wringers geared with cog-wheels, wring dryer or quicker than any other of the twenty-five styles which have rubber rolls; but so far as we have tested them they are equal in their quality to the others; and in durability surpass them *threefold*. We therefore recommend these, although we keep others for sale also.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7s

REMOVAL.
THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
IS REMOVED TO
No. 112 South FOURTH Street.
7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" **Crying**-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" **Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding	50
27,	" **Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	" **Sufferings** at change of life	1.00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

25 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" SIGNALLED.

Report that Prussia Has Declined the Armistice.

AN ARMED MEDIATION BY FRANCE THREATENED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANDY HOOK, July 21.—The steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, has passed this point.

No armistice has yet been determined upon between the belligerent parties.

The negotiations for a peaceful settlement continued.

The Italian papers state that Prussia has declined to accept the terms of the armistice.

Semi-official despatches published in the Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and the armed mediation of France is announced at the Prussian headquarters.

The *Kangaroo* arrived out on the 10th and *Germania* and *New York* on the 11th.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Sales of Cotton for three days, including Wednesday, 42,000 bales. The market has fully recovered from its depression, and closed quiet and steady; Middling 11 about 11¼d.

Breadstuffs nominal, with downward tendency. Provisions easier.

Consols 87¼@87¾; United States Five-twenties, 67¼@67½; Erie Railroad, 38½@39¼; Illinois Central, 75¼@76.

THE LATEST.

NO PRACTICAL RESULT TO THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Prussia Firm in Her Demands.

ITALIANS ADVANCING IN SPITE OF FRENCH ORDERS.

A Continental War Impending.

SAILING OF FRENCH SQUADRONS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.—No practical result to the negotiations are as yet apparent.

The London *Globe* believes the continent on the brink of a European war.

Prussia is firm in her demands.

The Italians are advancing, in spite of the French orders.

The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th. The Cheroonre squadron is also ordered to sail; destination unknown.

It is stated that the Prussians are marching on Frankfort.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that attempts are still being made for a peaceful settlement of the question.

The Austrians are evacuating Venetia, but were leaving the fortresses there well garrisoned.

The Italians are advancing in force, in spite of the cession of Venetia to France.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—The Cotton Market closed quiet at unchanged prices. The sales on Thursday amounted to 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are inactive but firm.

Provisions closed very dull.

LONDON, July 12.—Consols closed at 87½@87¾. Five-twenties, 67½@67½. Erie shares, 39¼. Illinois Central, 75½@76¼.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.

Removal of the Land Commissioner.

The removal of Judge Edmonds, as Commissioner of Lands, is a cause of much feeling against the Executive in all quarters. The Judge is in nowise a politician, having devoted himself in the past few years entirely to literature and books.

The name of his chief clerk, John S. Wilson, was sent in yesterday for confirmation in the vacated position, but it has been referred to a committee, who are to inquire into the cause of Judge Edmonds' removal.

Vallandigham Not Consulting with the President on Cabinet Appointments.

The statement telegraphed to some of the Northern papers that Vallandigham, Bright, and Faulkner are here to advise the President in regard to Cabinet appointments, I am authorized to say is purely gratuitous. These gentlemen are here, in connection with many others from various parts of the Union, solely to use what influence they may possess to secure appointments for the ir friends in their respective localities.

Nomination of Judge Stansbury as Attorney-General.

The President has nominated to the Senate Henry Stansbury, of Kentucky, to be Attorney-General of the United States, in place of Mr. Speed, resigned. The Senate, in executive session, referred the nomination to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Henry Stansbury was born at Zanesville, Ohio; graduated at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced practice at Lancaster, Ohio, soon after, and is at present about seventy years of age. He studied law seven years before commencing to practice, and took higher rank among jurists at the outset than any lawyer of the present generation.

He was Attorney-General of Ohio under a portion of the administrations of Governors Bartley and Bebb, from about 1845 to 1848, and resumed his profession in Columbus, Ohio, until 1854, and then moved to Cincinnati, where he has been ever since, though nominally residing in Covington, Ky. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and finally a staunch member of the Union party that elected Mr. Lincoln and Johnson, to the platform of which he still adheres. He is certainly one of the most accomplished lawyers in the United States. His acceptance was signified to-day, and his confirmation is considered certain.

The Johnson Convention.

There is a great deal of trouble on hand for managers of the Philadelphia Convention. George Francis Train says there shall be no Copperheads admitted, and the President is being appealed to in the strongest terms, not to allow Democrats to take possession of the Convention.

Those claiming to be Union men say it will ruin him to have to carry the weight of Democrats North and ex-Rebels South, while they are just as loud in their assertions that they are the only trustworthy friends he has, and if they are not recognized as his friends that he will have no party.

The President does not yet take sides or announce what he will do. Thurlow Weed has been sent for, and it is said he is very much dissatisfied because changes and removals are not made when needed in New York.

Rumor in high circles says that the clamor of the Blairs against Seward is more likely to produce his resignation, than that of Democrats and ex-Rebels are to remove Mr. Stanton.

Arrival of the "Hibernia."

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer *Hibernia*, from Glasgow, has arrived. Her news is anticipated.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer *Virginia*, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with $2,074,000 in specie.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—The Court sat this morning for the hearing of habeas corpus cases and the transaction of miscellaneous business.

Having had a fine rest from last Tuesday, every one looked fresh and vigorous, and the delightful change in the weather gave the air and appearance of this court-room an aspect far more inviting than could have been found here last week.

The case of the Commonwealth ex relations Northern Home for Friendless Children vs. Margaret Curran, which has been before the Court for many weeks, was again before the Court this morning. Application was made for the delivery of two children, the niece and nephew of defendant, to the custody of the Northern Home. Testimony, much the same as that given on the first hearing, was heard.

They were remanded to the custody of the Home, with the suggestion that the aunt may have intercourse with them.

The Commonwealth ex relations Joseph Panelli vs. G

NUMBER LXXVII.

A BIRD FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 16.—The Dunkers in commotion over the question as to whether they shall receive the colored brethren and sisters, and salute them with a Holy Kiss. They have not yet come to a proper solution of this *re-bus*.

Tuesday, 17.—Attorney-General Speed withdraws from the Cabinet. It was expected that the other members would withdraw with *speed*, but they have been rather slow as yet, content with regularly withdrawing their pay from the Treasury.

Wednesday, 18.—Height of the "heated term." Butter melts. The Clerk of the Eastern Market carries off 160 lumps, notwithstanding the melting entreaties of the dealers.

Thursday, 19.—The Committee of the City Councils, on a tour of inspection to the Boudinot lands in this State, arrive as far as Cincinnati on their journey. Reported—"All well."

Friday, 20.—Attractions begin to thicken at the watering places. Table Rock is giving way at Niagara, a ship ashore at Atlantic City and the Athletics are going to eat a dinner at Cape May.

Saturday, 21.—Series Column Day. The Editor having suffered this past week in attempting to get up a conundrum, was recommended by his physicians to go to a watering place; he accordingly goes home on a wash-day.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, with A. Cook for a Captain, arrived at Halifax yesterday with one hundred and forty passengers, and some late dates. Her passengers were of the healthiest, and the dates were the latest of any steamer yet.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Beerhaven with the cable on board: many persons thought the Captain had too much aboard, and that he had better leave that haven and get into one of water.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has pronounced upon the number of foreigners being among them, but the foreigners have some difficulty in pronouncing upon the *Zeitung*, it being a *tung* they are not familiar with.

The Austrians have been completely *hemmed in* by the Prussian *needle-gun*.

Italian stocks have advanced. They were on some Austrians during the advance of the Army.

The sanguine hopes of Peace negotiations have entirely melted away, on account of the heat of the last engagement between the two armies.

The Emperor of the French proposes to take care of Venice, while Italy goes into the fight with Prussia about it. The King of Italy thanks Napoleon III, but does not wish "Venice preserved" among the Emperor's preserves.

The Po was so deep at Burgoforte that the Austrian army trains had to wait there until it was bridged. For two days it proved a deep Po of supplies for the Austrian troops.

General Bruhm, who was captured by the Bavarians, has been taken through several towns by a band of soldiers in want of money, singing "Oh! buy of the wandering Bavarians a Bruhm." The soldiers were discovered and punished, but the joke was not.

In a series of engagements between the Prussians and Bavarians near Deombach, the Prussians captured eight positions and sent them to the rear.

The Austrian prisoners taken on the 3d amounted to 20,000. After the battle, the Austrians were withdrawn to Gotobitz. It is to be expected, says the correspondent, that an army would Go-to-bitz after a defeat like that.

Advices from Japan, up to the time of the steamer's sailing, would not be likely to be followed by either of the contending parties, even if they knew what they were.

Paris Rentes were 68f., and very poor accommodations at that.

Another of Queen Victoria's daughters was married on the 5th. The *Court Journal* adds—"There are a few more left of the same sort."

(FROM OUR FISHY CONTRIBUTOR.)

WATCHING FOR A BITE.

DUNE'S FERRY, July 28.

Mr. Series Editor:—

I am a Waltonian. No paper can be complete, or even tolerable now-a-days, that ignores the refreshing and hungry sport of Fishing. You cannot expect to fulfill your mission, or to perform your duty to society, until you have six or eight columns on that subject every week. All the fellows in my Club, "The Sportmen's," say so too.

I take it for granted that all your readers know how to fish, but I will, nevertheless, give them some hints that may prove valuable.

You should be very careful in selecting a Rod. Different woods are requisite for different fish.

Thus for Bass you want Bass-wood, of course; for Cat-fish you want Cat-brier. In some kinds of fishing, you require several sets of lines. This is not, however, the case with Perch; for any Arithmetic will tell you that one Rod or Pole is always equal to a Perch.

You can fish for Trout in almost any Brook you prefer. Perhaps one of the best places is the Neshaminy creek, opposite this place, in which you may fish day in and day out without interruption—without having to change your Fly, although the Fly may change you, at least your appearance.

I have done some very successful Fly-Fishing in a bowl of boarding-house Soup, catching five or six in a minute with a common table-fork.

It may not be inappropriate for me, before I close this letter, to give you a specimen of some of my

Fish Lines.

I.

The ANGLER'S life is a joyous one,
He knows no cares nor sins;
But bravely—like some ancient Hun—
Makes war upon the *Fins*.

II.

He wanders oft with pensive feet,
Beside the brooklet's marge;
And pulls up Little Fish to meet
His expectations Large.

III.

He sits upon the grassy Dyke,
Or in his lightsome boat;
The while his cork, RED-ROVER-like,
Is singing, "I'm a FLOAT!"

IV.

And though no ocean creatures rise,
To gratify his wish,
Yet those who greet his longing eyes
Are mostly Flying Fish.

V.

The Turtles grab the line he sets—
(They bite uncommon sharp);
And if no better game he gets,
He's liable to *Carp*.

VI.

And when he comes his fish to weigh,
His friends all gather round
To scoff and jeer, and say that "A
Good many weigh a Pound."

VII.

And then they think 'tis monstrous fun
To laugh and shout and scream,
Because he says "the biggest one
Fell back into the stream!"

VIII.

But they who seek the Finny race,
Must pace the meadow sod
For many an hour of empty chase—
'Tis thus they kiss the ROD.

IX.

And when grim Death, with icy hand,
The Angler's end shall bring,
The Worms will have their vengeance, and
Get *him* upon a String!

Yours by Hook or by Crook,
A. MULLETT.

Visit of the Committee of the City Councils to the mineral lands of the Boudinot Estate.

INSPECTING THE QUARTS FOUND THERE.

Body-Snatchers Ahoy!

What must we understand by this "adver." clipped from this morning's *Ledger?* Is this war between White and Black to be continued after death? For the purposes of anatomy are *white bodies* so much more desirable? Read this:—

☞ THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WHITE Bodies in this city, selling low for 30 days, at Limerick's, No. 1318 Chesnut street.

We would ask if their value is impaired if they are sunburnt, and why is Beauty reckoned such a virtue in the case? It cannot mean that the bodies are alive! If so, talk no more of the honors of the "middle passage!" The most beautiful white bodies in the city selling low 30 days! Does the dealer mean our note for 30 days?

"Only think of it,
Then, if you can!"

THE EDITOR AT A WATERING PLACE.

Good News from Washington!

Many carpers are compaining of the long session and little work done by the present Congress, but once and awhile they do an act which seems to silence all complainings. The following was with the report of yesterday's doings:—

"Leave of absence was granted, on motion of Mr. Riddle, to Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, for the remainder of the session."

Congress couldn't have spared a better man.

What a Fall was There, my Countrymen!

A Troy negro recently fell from a third-story window to the pavement, and saved his life by striking his head first. He was a Troy waiter, and the pound he got on the head was light, as Troy weight allows but twelve ounces to the pound.

The Ball at Cape May.

The Ball Season has commenced at Cape May. Last Thursday the Athletics and another nine had a game on the lawn in front of Congress Hall. The "short stoppers," after the game, were taken out—of the decanters, and were not put in again.

A New War-saw in the Field.

On the Austrian battle-fields they have a circular saw rigged up and driven by steam, for the purposes of amputation. This is Benedek's "circular" that was reckoned so *cutting* by the powers of Europe.

GENERAL SHERMAN has had a Degree conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. We hope it was not a degree of heat, as there are too many degrees of that kind about now.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

OFFICE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF

FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes payable on and after the 20th instant.

The Books for the transfer of stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 11 12 14 16 18 20 21 TREASURER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additions buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The Grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and recherche style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc. will always be found.

M. FILOS,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rail road, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews Ransom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A SHOEMAKER Proprietor.
The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 mw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express due 7 05.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10 07.
8 40 A. M. Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
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MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
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EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mdp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 32 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 06 A. M.
Accommodation	5 00 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN C. BRYANT Agent

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$2 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	5 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
4 9 tmrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths 5 No. 510 RACE Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLINS.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
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CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITH BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
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JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7 30 s OF 1ES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

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SAILER & STEVENSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.
GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points
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STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

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DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 30s. ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1 The school of General Literature.
2 The School of Civil Engineering.
3 The school of Mechanical Engineering.
4 The school of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President at Bethlehem or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 tuths 15

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 tsrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
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THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE CITY CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

There will be services in the leading city churches to-morrow, as follows:—

Presbyterian.—Rev. S. W. Crawford, D. D., at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Oxford and Hancock streets, morning and evening.

Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, at the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green, in the morning.

Rev. J. M. Caldwell, at the First Presbyterian Church, German street, above Second, Southwark, in the morning.

Methodist.—A Quarterly Meeting is to be held at the Centenary M. E. Church, Haverford avenue, above Fortieth street, this afternoon, at four o'clock. Rev. S. A. Heilner will preach. Rev. G. W. F. Graff to-morrow morning, and Rev. J. R. T. Grey in the evening.

The corner-stone of the new building for the use of the Centennial M. E. Church, at the corner of Fortieth and Sansom streets, will be laid on Monday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Bishop Simpson, Revs. Alfred Cookman, J. W. Jackson, and other prominent divines will participate in the ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. Castle will preach at the Asbury M. E. Church, West Philadelphia, to-morrow morning, and Rev. T. M. Griffith in the evening.

Rev. John Thompson in the Market House, Germantown, morning and evening.

Rev. Franklin Moore, at the Second Street M. E. Church, in the morning.

Rev. Andrew Manship, at the Union Meeting, American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, at 3½ P. M.

Congregational.—Rev. William D. Patton, at the First Church, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, morning and evening.

Rev. Alfred Taylor, at the church Eighteenth and Green streets, morning and evening.

Miscellaneous.—Rev. H. Mauny, at the Eglise de Christ (French), No. 1009 Chesnut street, morning and evening.

Rev. W. H. Lukenbach, at the Passyunk Lutheran Church, in the morning.

Rev. N. M. Gaylord, at the Second Universalist Church, Eighth street, above Noble, morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The fortieth annual meeting of the General Conference of the Congregational churches of Maine was held with the Central Church, at Bath, June 26. Rev. Dr. S. Harris, moderator.

—It is announced that the next meeting of the General Association of New York will be held in Owego, Broome county, on Tuesday, the 25th of September, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

—There has been a deep and quiet work of grace in the Congregational Society in New Milford, Conn., for about three months. No extra preaching, but prayer-meetings, in which singing has largely entered, and about seventy conversions.

—The number of ministers connected with the Congregational Union of Canada is about 0; number of churches, 94, with a membership about 4000, and 147 preaching stations. They have 80 church edifices, with 20,550 sittings and 2,407 adherents.

EPISCOPALIAN.

—Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir Hugh Cairns, and couple of other lawyers, have given an opinion gainst the legality of vestments, lights, incense, e singing of hymns, the celebration of the oly eucharist, etc. A contrary opinion is ing prepared by other lawyers, on the other de.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, at the onvention held at Newark, gave the following cts in his address:—His confirmations for the ocese have been during the year 732; ordinaons—priests, 4; deacons, 3; clergy received, 15; ansferred, 11. Present number of the diocese—iests, 110; deacons, 8.

—The Rev. W. C. Langdon has been chosen ector of Havre-de-Grace Parish, Havre-de-race, Md.

—The Report of the Committee of Convocation f the British Parliament, on the subject o itualism, has at last been published. The *piscopalian*, of this city, says:—

"A more trimming, unsatisfactory, and unwise ocument it would be hard for us to conceive, ith a labored effort to appear impartial and judicial, it is a thoroughly one-sided thing. It pologizes for the Ritualists, whom it was intended to reprove, and throws out flings gainst the Evangelicals, whom it was not to ave anything to do with. It states that most f the practices complained of are unauthorized y law or Church of England custom, and yet oes on to justify them by Greek usage, or the ood intentions of the men by whom they ave been introduced. In respect to vestments, it gives the law for using only a plain surplice in the parish churches, yet argues for allowance of the gorgeous Romish robes because in some ew parish churches the law has sometimes been disregarded. It admits that altar lights have een judicially pronounced unlawful, except were the want of daylight makes them necessary, yet strives to do away the force of this decision, and comes to the same lame conclusion as before, that because law has been disregarded in some cases in this matter, 'there is some precedent for the use of altar-lights.' As to *Incense*, after granting that 'there is no proof of the use of it in the Apostolic age,' and that it has no sanction in the law of England, it goes on, most inconclusively, to say that the use of it in a standing vessel may be indulged, but in a swinging one (though no reason for the distinction is so much as hinted at) it is inadmissible! Such is specimen of the character of a report from which so much was reasonably expected, but which is really almost beneath contempt. There is hardly a redeeming feature in it, and it becomes ridiculous, when, at the close, the Committee say that 'in the larger number of the practices brought under their notice, they can trace no proper connection with the distinctive teaching of the Church of Rome.'"

The Archbishop of York has also taken up the gidget on this vexed question. He says:—

"The use of strange vestments and ceremonies, which neither we nor our fathers have seen, has been often spoken of as childishness and frivolity. I have never been able to regard it from its ridiculous side. I believe it has gone along with a deliberate intention to alter the doctrinal position of the Church of England."

The Archbishop of Canterbury also says, in answer to a kindred deputation:—

"I have already expressed, and I hope with sufficient distinctness, my strong disapproval of the introduction of novel vestments, incense, and other Romish observances, into the services of our Church. In that disapproval a very large number of the bishops have signified their concurrence, and I am not aware of one that has dissented from it. It is strongly felt that these innovations are but a mimicry of the Church of Rome, and involve, in some instances, the adoption of her erroneous teachings. It will be my duty to adopt such a course as I may deem most effectual for the discouragement and suppression of them."

—The Rev. Mr. Greer, of Wheeling, W. Va., has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church in Clarksburg, and will commence his pastoral labors about the 1st of August next.

—The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Grace Church, in this city, has declined the Presidency of Trinity College, to which he was unanimously elected a week or two since.

—At the recent Diocesan Convention, of Maine, the Rev. Alexander Bugess was elected Bishop of the diocese. He declined to accept. The Convention then elected the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston.

—The Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts held an Ordination on Wednesday, June 29, St. Peter's Day, in Trinity Church, Boston, and admitted to Deacon's Orders Mr. Henry J. W. Allen, a candidate for Orders of this Diocese, and a student of the Philadelphia Divinity School. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Edward Lounsbery.

—St. Mary's Parish, Dorchester, Mass., has commenced the work of enlarging the church, in order to provide for its future growth. This addition will give room for about sixty new pews. A larger and more convenient chancel will be added, and also excellent basement-rooms will be provided for the Sunday School. A small tower will be erected on the northwest corner. The cost of these additions will be about $12,000, the whole amount of which has been already subscribed.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Randall, Missionary Bishop of Colorado Territory, has published an official list of visitations, extending throughout the Territory, and has entered upon the duties of the same. So vast is the field assigned to the Bishop, he will scarcely be able to visit, during the present year, all of those "parts adjacent" which belong to his jurisdiction. On the day after his arrival in Denver, he selected a site for the Diocesan University buildings, and received from the proprietors of the very valuable tract of land of which it was a portion a bond for five acres, on the condition that a building be erected which, when completed with all that pertains to it, shall cost fifty thousand dollars. The land is on the choicest spot in Denver, and commands a beautiful view of the Rocky Mountains.

—The Bishop of Western New York, during his episcopal visitations the present month, has made the following confirmations:—

July 1, 17 in St. Mark's church, Candor; July 2, 5 in St. John's church, Speedsville; July 3, 12 in St. Peter's church, Oriskany; July 4, consecrated St. Andrew's church, Augusta, and confirmed 2; July 5, Trinity church, Boonville, confirmed 7; July 6, Constableville, confirmed 15; afternoon, Fort Leyden, confirmed 17.

METHODIST.

—The demolition of St. Stephen's Church, Germantown, has been commenced. It was erected only six or eight years ago, but the congregation has so rapidly increased since that a larger house has become necessary. The new structure will stand only a short distance from the street. It will be built in the Gothic style, and of such dimensions as to afford about double the room of the old one. While the edifice is building, the congregation will worship in the spacious market-house, fitted up for the purpose.

—A new Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected near Marcus Hook, Del. The building will be 35 by 56 feet, with a chapel in the rear, 20 by 24 feet. A Sunday School numbering forty scholars has already been gathered.

—A Methodist camp meeting commences on the 26th instant, near Smyrna, Del., and one for Halifax and Millersburg Circuits, Pa., on the 9th of August.

—The Rev. Dr. Mattison suggests that three copies of every book, circular, printed sermon, report of proceedings, etc., that in any way relates to the centenary of Methodism celebrations, general or local, be sent to Rev. William C. Hoyt for preservation.

—The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Perth Amboy will be laid on Tuesday next. Bishop James, of New York, and Rev. S. Y. Monroe, D. D., of this city, will officiate on the occasion.

—The Centenary Conference camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion has been arranged to come off in a pleasant grove near the Carpenter's Landing Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, commencing August 6th. This is expected to be the greatest camp meeting ever held in South Jersey, and preparations are making to accommodate a vast crowd. Able ministers will be in attendance from various sections of the country.

—The new Union Methodist Episcopal church, now building at Wilmington, Del., will be 55 by 90 feet, and will cost about $30,000.

—At the last Preachers' Meeting, held in this city, arrangements were made to supply the pulpit of Asbury M. E. Church, Wilmington, until a permanent pastor can be obtained to take the place of Rev. George Quigley, deceased.

—The following Methodist ministers have been appointed a committee by the Preachers' Meeting, to supply the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in this city with preachers:—Revs. A. Wallace, G. W. Lybrand, and T. A. Fernley.

—The corner-stone of the Centennial M. E. Church, West Philadelphia, will be laid on the 23d of July.

—The total membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Great Britain and Ireland at the opening of the century was 113,762, and in the United States it was only 64,894. In 1844 the membership in Great Britain was 337,598, while in the United States it was 1,171,356. On account of the late Rebellion, it now numbers 928,320.

—The debt of $20,000 on the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, Rev. A. Cookman, pastor, has been paid off. The money was raised in one day.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. John P. Hudson has been installed pastor of Lick Run Presbyterian Church, Centre county, Pa., by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon.

—The Logan Square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Irving L. Beman, pastor, has been closed for repairs.

—The Rev. J. F. Severance, late Chaplain United States Army, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Milford (Del.) Presbyterian Church.

—The Rev. William H. Kirk, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Belvidere, N. J., has resigned his charge.

—On Sabbath week, 73 were added to the Presbyterian Church at Girard, Pa. Others are expected to join at the next communion. 37 were also received by the Presbyterian Church in Fairview, Pa.

—The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian Church was laid a few days since at Waterford, New Jersey. The services were conducted by the Revs. Charles Wood, A. H. Brown, and F. B. Brace.

—Hanson K. Corning, of New York, has given $3000 to the permanent fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for the Relief of Disabled Ministers. This is the first donation received since the last Assembly.

—The Committee on the Narrative of the State of Religion in the Presbyterian Church, appointed by the General Assembly, have made a long report, from which we make the following extract:—

"We have received narratives of religion, more or less full—some far too extended and diffuse, others much too meagre and unsatisfactory—from ninety-one of the one hundred and thirty Presbyteries connected with the General Presbytery, including one of the Presbyteries in China, the Presbytery of California within whose bounds are many thousand Chinese, and the Synod of Northern India; and having examined them, feel that the Church has most abundant reason to thank God and take courage. Nowhere does the word of the Lord seem to be going backward; and in many places it is evidently going forward gloriously."

—The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church during the month of May were as follows:—Board of Domestic Missions, $4915·85; Board of Education, $2361·78; Board of Foreign Missions, $8729·94; Board of Publication, $5214·03; Board of Church Extension, $646·09; Fund for Disabled Ministers, $998·05; Assembly's Committee on Freedmen, $496·04.

—The pastoral relation existing between the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, Pa., and the Rev. R. F. Sample has been dissolved. He is transferred to the Presbytery of St. Paul.

The pastoral relation between the First Presbyterian Church of Cedarville, N. J., and Rev. Mr. Annin, has also been dissolved.

—The minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly (New School), just published, show an increase during the past year, as follows:—

	1865.	1866.
Presbyteries	108	109
Ministers	1 604	1,769
Licentiates	122	119
Candidates	187	215
Churches	1 479	1,528
Added on examination	6 685	10,289
Added on certificate	5,325	6 949
Communicants	143,645	150 401
Sabbath School	112 781	148 639
Assembly's Fund	7 089	$8 393
Home Missions	94,607	100,812
Foreign Missions	112 296	112,922
Education	36 952	29,107
Publication	46,305	19,794
Ministers' Relief	4 256	6,194
Congregational	1 294 667	1,783 466
Miscellaneous	501 141	420,706

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—St. Catharine, of Sienna, has been elected co-protectress of Rome. A greater Italian saint, says the *Universe*, there is not in heaven. "A grand triduo took place in her honor on the occasion of her election."

—The new Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Broadway and Market streets, Camden, will be opened for divine service on Sunday, by Right Rev. S. R. Bayley, Bishop of Newark. There will be service three times during the day.

—A recent number of the *Catholic World*, commenting upon the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in the United States, has the following:—

"Nowhere has the Catholic Church increased so prosperously, within the last fifty years, as in the United States of America. About two thousand churches and chapels built; an increase of one thousand and eight hundred clergymen; one hundred and sixty schools established for the Catholic training of 18,000 boys and 34,000 girls. Moreover, there existed, in 1857, sixty-six asylums, with 4968 orphans, of both sexes; twenty-six hospitals, with 3000 beds; four insane asylums, besides many other charitable institutions, all supported by the private charity of Catholics."

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

As usual, a large number of our most prominent divines have been honored with the title of "D. D." at the College Commencements which are now taking place in quick succession throughout the country. The following are some of the favored ones:—

Amherst College, Mass.—The degree conferred in this institution is that of "S. T. D.," equivalent to "D. D.," and was bestowed upon Rev. William Rees, of Liverpool, England; Rev. Edmund K. Alden, of South Boston; and Rev. Eli Thurston, of Fall river.

Dickinson College, Pa.—Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John F. Hurst, of Staten Island; the Rev. G. D. Carrow, of Philadelphia; and the Rev. Henry M. Harmon, of Baltimore.

Wesleyan University, Ohio.—Rev. William Goodfellow, Missionary to Buenos Ayres; Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, Pastor of Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Chicago; and Rev. John McElrodowney, President of Adrian College, Mich.

Rochester University, N. Y.—Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, of New York; Rev. Galusha Anderson, of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. George W. Northrop, of Rochester Theological Seminary.

Hillsdale College, Mich.—Rev. James Colder, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Frederick R. Gallagher, of Michigan; Rev. William Underwood, President of Chilwell College, England.

Chicago University, Illinois.—Rev. Sumner R. Mason, of Cambridgeport.

Knox College, Illinois.—Rev. Mr. Loomis, one of the Secretaries of the American Seamen's Friends' Society.

Marietta College, Ohio.—Rev. William Rees, of Liverpool, England, and Rev. Daniel Rice, of Lafayette, Indiana.

Kenyon College, Ohio.—Rev. S. D. Denison, Secretary Foreign Committee Board of Missions; Rev. Francis Wharton, LL. D.; Rev. John Boyd, St. Luke's, Marietta, Ohio.

University of Pennsylvania.—Rev. J. Indor Mombert, Rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster.

Hamilton College, New York.—Rev. George F. Wiscirell, of St. Catharine's, C. W.; Rev. Charles S. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the American Bible Society, books were granted to the amount of 15,103 volumes. Sixty-two auxiliaries were recognized, of which fifty-three were in Minnesota. George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, and now in Ireland, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the American Bible Society.

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.—The *National Baptist* and the *Methodist Advocate* call attention to the inequality in the distribution of naval chaplaincies among the several denominations. The latter paper says:—

"There have been twenty-eight naval chaplains appointed since 1841, including those on the retired list, three of the latter having been appointed somewhat earlier. Out of all these the Baptists have had *four*, the Methodists *five*, and the Protestant Episcopalians *twelve*."

The Presbyterians have *three* chaplains in active service, and three retired. It does not appear from this statement that the Congregationalists have any at all.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—On Monday, the 9th instant, the organization of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance was perfected at the meeting held in Dr. Adams Lecture Room, Madison Square, New York city. This "Branch," as it is called, is rather a "graft" on the American churches, from which it draws its life. There was a disposition manifested by the close-communion Baptists to have a pledge from the Alliance that it would abstain from celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; but the Alliance finally failed to give the pledge. The Executive Council is to be composed of one clergyman and one layman from each denomination co-operating in the work, and the organization will soon take an active position. Professor Henry B. Smith is the delegate of the Branch to the Alliance which meets in Europe. He has already gone abroad. The time appointed for the meeting was the 25th of August, and the place Amsterdam; but the war and the cholera have caused a postponement.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INTELLIGENCE.

—The July meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union was held in St. Anne's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. L. H. Mills is rector, and Rev. Mason Gallagher assistant. In the absence of Andrew A. Smith, President, Mr. Samuel L. Parsons took the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by the rector, Rev. L. H. Mills, who followed with a few remarks welcoming the teachers and friends of the Union, and considering it an honor to have such a meeting there. Several of the delegates followed in remarks upon the good work going on among the various schools in the city. The chairman alluded feelingly to the death of that faithful teacher and superintendent, the Hon. Moses F. Odell, and introduced his brother, S. F. W. Odell, who has taken his brother's place as superintendent of the Sands Street Methodist School.

In accordance with the action of the Ohio Sabbath School Convention, held in Sandusky on the 12th and 13th ultimo, the Executive Committee, to whom was referred the matter of securing a thorough canvass of the State in behalf of the Sabbath School cause, invited Professor J. Tuckerman to enter this field. He has, at the request of the Committee, resigned his position as President of Farmers' College, and will at once enter the work. He will visit the several counties of the State, and desires the friends of the cause to advise him of the best times of consulting them in reference to this great work, and to assist in gathering complete statistics in relation to the actual condition of the schools in their respective localities.

—Two Teachers' Institutes, with special reference to the needs of teachers connected with the Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools of Philadelphia, have been arranged by Mr. Thomas Sappington for the second week in October next. It is proposed to hold one "up town," and immediately following it one "down town," for the convenience of all sections of the city, that none may be excused for neglecting the privileges offered. The Rev. J. H. Vincent is to be conductor. All teachers of all denominations, and all friends of the cause are cordially invited.

—In the church in West Milton, Vt., a class of young men in the Sabbath School have for a teacher a man eighty-four years of age, who is constant in his attendance, though living at a distance, and if any difficult question arises in the lesson, he appears with a written exposition on the subject.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLO RING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN
SYRUP
IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS RUM'88, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.
Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.
DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.
"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.
* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 7 years' standing."
* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *
A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.
From INSLEY JEWETT, No 15 Avon Place, Boston.
"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from Dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."
One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a friend as follows:—
"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; it used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."
An eminent Divine of Boston says:—
"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."
Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to a strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and multitudes cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.
See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.
All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!
Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.
A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.
It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,
ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,
And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.
Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.
Price $3·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5 00.
Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,
Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THE REMEDY
When all others prove ineffectual.
AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION
IT IS UNSURPASSED!
While as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for the class of disease, it is
INCOMPARABLE!
And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.
SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.,
Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—
"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."
From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind or the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.
Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.
The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—
Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists 6 16 13t

GRACE'S
CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.
It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure
Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)
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And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbin, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 229 Oxford street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Barnett, No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 29 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 119 E. Penn's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP of which we have already sold considerable quantities as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill about to be submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 6

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.
The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.
"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, as a raining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day, and gained no relief, but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.
"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.
"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."
Dr. Hylton is a regular

PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

The Arm that Won the Prussian Victories.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUN.

The Most Formidable Engine of Destruction in the World.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH IT.

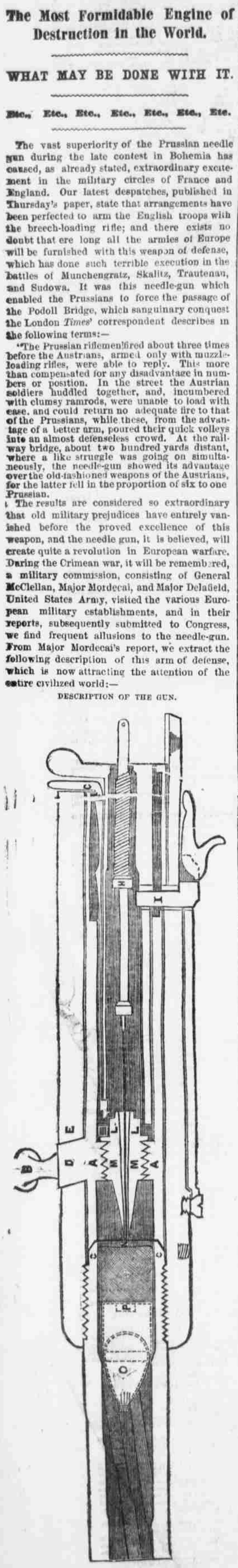
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The vast superiority of the Prussian needle gun during the late contest in Bohemia has caused, as already stated, extraordinary excitement in the military circles of France and England. Our latest despatches, published in Thursday's paper, state that arrangements have been perfected to arm the English troops with the breech-loading rifle; and there exists no doubt that ere long all the armies of Europe will be furnished with this weapon of defense, which has done such terrible execution in the battles of Munchengratz, Skalitz, Trautenau, and Sudowa. It was this needle-gun which enabled the Prussians to force the passage of the Podoll Bridge, which sanguinary conquest the London *Times'* correspondent describes in the following terms:—

"The Prussian riflemen fired about three times before the Austrians, armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, were able to reply. This more than compensated for any disadvantage in numbers or position. In the street the Austrian soldiers huddled together, and, incumbered with clumsy ramrods, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantage of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenseless crowd. At the railway bridge, about two hundred yards distant, where a like struggle was going on simultaneously, the needle-gun showed its advantage over the old-fashioned weapons of the Austrians, for the latter fell in the proportion of six to one Prussian.

The results are considered so extraordinary that old military prejudices have entirely vanished before the proved excellence of this weapon, and the needle gun, it is believed, will create quite a revolution in European warfare. During the Crimean war, it will be remembered, a military commission, consisting of General McClellan, Major Mordecai, and Major Delafield, United States Army, visited the various European military establishments, and in their reports, subsequently submitted to Congress, we find frequent allusions to the needle-gun. From Major Mordecai's report, we extract the following description of this arm of defense, which is now attracting the attention of the entire civilized world:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUN.



Prussia had, in the meantime, applied herself with great secrecy to the improvement of her infantry arms; and though not unmindful of the systems heretofore, and which remain to be noticed, and actuated by the same motives which led to those, she instituted and perfected a system totally different from any—the system of breech-loading. The arm is known as the "Prussian needle-gun." As the mechanism of this arm is not so well known, it will not be out of place to enter into a somewhat detailed description of it.

The principle of the needle-gun, viz., to insert the charge at the breech, with a view to ease and facility of loading, is by no means novel, it having been employed in the amusette of Marshal Saxe, the arms of Montalembert, of Robert, and of Letaucheux, as well as in the wall pieces of the French, and in the chamber-loading gun of the Norwegians.

(There are in the Dresden gallery of small arms several of this sort, one of which surprisingly resembles the needle-gun in the method of closing the breech, with the difference that, in place of the chamber being drawn back to load, the barrel is advanced, and that the conical termination of the barrel engages over that of the chamber, both terminations being provided with the half turn of a screw. The charge lies in the fixed chamber, and is ignited by a match-lock. A lever attached to the barrel serves to turn and to move it back and forth.)

The inventor of the present Prussian needle gun is Mr. Dreyse, manufacturer of arms at Sommerda. As early as 1835 he sought to attain the advantage of ease and facility of loading by closing the breech with two screws behind each other, having a space between them. In this space there was a spiral spring, which carried a needle, working through the middle of the inner screw. A simple mechanism enabled this spring to be drawn back, and when let loose the penetration of the needle into the fulminate caused the ignition of the charge.

The cartridges with spherical balls used with this arm were at first inserted at the muzzle, and had a priming of fulminate at the bottom, which frequently exploded prematurely when rammed too hard, or when the needle projected beyond the inner screw. The windage, too, had to be increased to secure sufficient ease of loading, which prevented the ball from taking a sufficient hold on the sides of the bore.

These objections induced the projector to insert the cartridge at the breach, and was done in Norway, and hence the new Prussian needle-gun. In reference to the Norwegian breech-loading gun, it may be briefly remarked now, that the barrel is open at the rear, and there is a separate chamber for the charge, with a calibre somewhat larger than that of the barrel. The ball is cylindro-conical.

In the Prussian needle-gun the cartridge is inserted at the rear; the ignition is produced by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to the cartridge, and the closing of the open barrel is effected by the fitting of the front end of the chamber to the rear of the barrel.

The barrel, the rifled part of which is 36·06 inches long, has a calibre of 0·606 inches, with four grooves, having a twist of five-elevenths in the length of the barrel, or an inclination of 88 degrees, 6 minutes, and 17 seconds. The breadth of these is 0·243 inches, and their depth 0·03 inches. The unrifled portion at the rear makes a kind of chamber, or bed of the cartridge, the diameter of which is 0·69 inches, or several hundredths greater than the bore, and the length nearly the same as that of the cartridge. The bed of the carriage enlarges slightly to the rear so as to admit the cartridge easily after repeated discharges; the enlargement must, however, be limited, otherwise it would interfere with the central position of the cartridge. Where the bed of the cartridge unites with the grooves and bands, which latter project on account of the smaller calibre of the bore, there is a gradual slope to prevent too sudden a compression of the ball into the bore, and to facilitate its passage. To the same end there is a slight enlargement of the lower part of the bore for the distance of 0·17 inches. The rear of the barrel terminates externally conically, and is called the mouth-piece of the barrel.

Over these parts the cylinder, with its six-sided head, is screwed. This is cut out to such a length and breadth on its right side as to admit of easy entrance to the cartridge, whilst to the rear the cut is continued in a zigzag, so that the hind part lies exactly in the middle. Upon the right upper side of the cylinder, at the edge of the broad cut, a reinforce is left sloping towards the head, called the stoll-bed, and serves as a *point d'appui* for the stoll or stap of the chamber, hereafter to be described. The end projecting at E forms the tang by which the cylinder is fastened to the stock, by means of a screw passing through the trigger-plate. To the same end there is over the trigger-plate a second screw, the thread of which enters the barrel. And, finally, there is the trigger-hole in the under side of the cylinder. The object of the cylinder is to hold all the other mechanism of the piece.

The chamber which lies next to the cylinder is reamed out conically at its front end, and thence cylindrically to the depth of 1·38 inch and 0·92 inch in diameter. The part reamed out conically is called the chamber mouth-piece, and fits against the rear end of the barrel, with the offset at the top of the cylindrical part, or air-chamber. The air-chamber has the needle-pipe screwed into its breech, which is 0·46 inch thick. The needle-pipe is conical as far as it projects into the air-chamber, and the screw-thread is 0·46 inch long, terminated by a washer; below the washer there is the six-sided prism and a short cylinder. The stop on the outside of the chamber is like the air-chamber breech, of one piece with the chamber, and has the breadth of the zig-zag of the cylinder. The object of the stop is to rest against the stoll-bed, which it is filed to fit, when the chamber is shoved in against the bore and turned to the right. The handle is screwed into the stop for the more convenient service of the chamber. The space behind the breech of the air-chamber serves to receive the locket, to which end the inner rear parts are channelled out. On the under side of the chamber, and in the rear of the air-chamber breech, is the slot of the trigger, and on the upper side is the recess for the nose of the locket.

As already intimated, the locket is inserted in the empty space to the rear of the air-chamber, and contains the needle socket with its needle and spiral spring. It is bored out cylindrically from above to within 1·8 inch of the end, where the part which has the spiral spring is somewhat narrower. The bottom, 0·18 inch thick, is pierced with the hole for the bolt. On the outer upper side of the locket is the recess and the stop for the mainspring, which is held there by the part D. On the opposite side of the locket is the straight slot for the trigger. The handle projecting behind serves partly for the better detaching of the locket, partly as a support for the mainspring, which is filed at its front end so as to fit in the recess on the inside of the locket, whilst on the under side it has a projecting tooth. The upper rear parts of the spring are furnished with offsets which run in the grooves of the chamber. The part z is called the nose, and serves to disengage it from the rear offset of the chamber. The needle stem is placed with the spiral spring on the inside of the locket, is cylindrical, and has two offsets of the diameter of the locket. The forward offset touches the tooth of the mainspring, which projects inwards; is reamed out on its front face, and, as it strikes the end of the needle pipe with force, is covered with gum or caoutchouc. The other middle offset serves as well for a support to the spiral spring as for a trigger in the setting of the locket. The spiral spring bears a weight of ten and a quarter to eleven and a quarter pounds. The needle-socket is bored through its length to receive the needle, which is divided into the needle and its stem. The latter is of brass, and has screw threads cut on the end to screw it into the bolt. The needle is soldered into it to the depth of 0·46 inch.

The trigger spring, with its stop and trigger, is on the under side of the cylinder. The first is several inches long; is fastened at one end by a screw to the cylinder, and has at the other end, on the side next to the cylinder, an upright stop, which reaches through the cylinder, the chamber, and the locket, to the offset of the needle bolt. The projection is filed to receive the trigger.

The trigger itself is a bow-shaped, irregular lever, the short arm of which extends in the direction of the spring prolonged. By the pressure of the short arm against the cylinder the stop is drawn down, and releases the offset of the needle-bolt.

The gun is loaded in this way:

After it has been brought to a nearly horizontal position, with the butt on the right hip, and the left hand at the lower band, the chamber drawn back from the mouth-piece of the barrel, the cartridge is inserted through the right opening in the cylinder into its place, the chamber (A), again brought up to the mouth-piece (C) by means of the handle (D), and turned to the right. The cylinder is thus made to rest with the stop (D) against the oblique stoll-bed (E). The chamber being shoved up engages over the mouth-piece of the barrel, and the turn to the right against the sloping face of the stoll-bed screws it up tight to its place.

The locket, which has projected somewhat to the rear, is now shoved up into the chamber, by which the notch of the main-spring engages the catch (G) at the inner rear end of the chamber; at the same time the middle offset of the needle-bolt is pressed against the trigger-stop, thus compressing the spiral spring, while the locket is prevented from returning by the catch of the main-spring just referred to.

It is to be observed here that in turning the chambers to the right the hitherto corresponding slots of the trigger-stop are shoved sideways, and the stop enters the cross-cut (F).

Let now the triggerstop be drawn by pressing on the trigger so as to clear the offset of the needle-bolt. The bolt will dart forward from the effect of the spring, and will strike the square end of the needle-pipe, which projects sufficiently to pass through the powder (O) of the charge, and inflame the fulminate (P).

The arm being loaded, to uncock it the locket must be drawn back, pressing on the main spring.

At the time of the adoption of this new mechanism the cartridge was wholly altered, the sabot being enlarged and placed between the powder and the ball—a half-round cavity being made on the upper side for the ball, and a recess in the under side for the fulminate.

The ball is sphero-conical. The base is a hemisphere, 0·514 inch diameter, upon which is placed a cylinder 0·154 inch high and 0·639 inch diameter, terminated by a right cone 0·584 inch high, with its sides slightly curved. The weight of the ball is 450 grains. The paper sabot is made in this way:—The paper intended for it is cut into strips somewhat broader than the pattern for the sabot requires. A strip is then broken into a long and short part, which are wound on a machine and the ends pasted. The roll being completed and dry, it is pressed between two dies to give it the requisite shape, by which, now called a sabot, it receives at the top and bottom recesses for the ball and the priming, which last is put in afterwards with considerable pressure. The bed of the ball has besides several incisions.

The paper for the cartridge, of a light quality and easily consumed, which is 2·67 inches long and 2·26 inches broad, is wrapped but once around an iron former, slightly tapering, being 0·638 inch above and 0·708 inch below. The lap is pasted and a peculiar and simple bottom made. The completion of the cartridge is not difficult, and is as follows:—The cartridge having been filled and the powder slightly shaken down, the paper sabot is inserted with the priming of fulminate on the powder, the ball placed in the cavity prepared for it, and the cylinder gathered over the ball, but so as to show the point of it. It is dipped, as far as the ball goes, in tallow. The charge of powder is 56 grains. The weight of a Prussian needle gun is 10·27 pounds to 11·3 pounds.

The advantages of this arm are:—

First. The simplicity of the mechanism, which can be taken apart without screw driver, springvice, etc.

Second. It can be safely and easily cleaned.

Third. The convenience and rapidity of loading in every position, especially in the contracted space of loop-holed walls and on horseback.

Fourth. The certain and uniform filling of the grooves, since the ball has a diameter greater than the calibre.

Fifth. The reduced charge consequent on the entire consumption of the powder.

Sixth. The disuse of the rammer as such.

On the other hand the needle-gun has its defects, among which the following are prominent:—

First. A waste of ammunition from the ease and rapidity of loading, which can only be guarded against by putting it in the hands of good and experienced marksmen, who know the value of a good and well-timed shot.

Second. Weakening of the spiral spring from constant use.

Third. A possibility that the needle may not penetrate to the priming, when the powder is packed too closely, or the spiral spring too weak.

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